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PRESIDENT'S PAGE

In his last thoughtful President's Page, Dillard Gardner took notice of an overdue benefit for law librarians. He wrote that their "admirable qualities and attainments" should be given adequate recognition. Preliminary plans now have been made to publicize the activities of the American Association of Law Libraries and its members.

In 1956 the Executive Board, appreciating the responsibility of the Association to do its share to provide recognition, authorized the appointment of a Publicity Committee. As a result of this Committee's work the Annual Meeting in Colorado Springs had excellent coverage in the local and Denver papers. Moreover, the local paper for the community of each person who registered in advance was furnished information about him and about the Association. Plans are now being initiated to bring to the attention of judges, lawyers and deans the attainments of individual librarians. In addition, the activities of the Association will be publicized in legal newspapers and bar journals. Few persons know that the *Index to Legal Periodicals* is a publication of the AALL and that all plans for the *Index* and the editorial policy are formulated by a committee of members of the Association. Even members of the library profession are unaware that the *Law Library Journal* is the largest journal published by any library association.

Publicity is a new venture for our Association. In time, it is hoped that we can establish in the minds of groups with whom we work a widespread awareness that the law librarian is an effective component of the legal profession.

HELEN HARGRAVE

Proceedings of the Fiftieth Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries

HELD AT

Colorado Springs, Colorado, June 24-27, 1957

MONDAY MORNING SESSION

June 24, 1957

The First General Session of the Fiftieth Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries, held at the Antlers Hotel, Colorado Springs, Colorado, convened at ten o'clock, Mr. Dillard S. Gardner, President of the Association, presiding.

President Gardner: The Fiftieth Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries will please come to order. It gives me great pleasure to welcome all of you to Colorado Springs.

We are indebted as in the past to Commerce Clearing House for preparing the beautiful and very well-prepared annual program.

This morning it is our hope that most of the business activities of a formal nature growing out of the reports of the officers and the committees may be surveyed and concluded. However, there may be other items that we will have to take up at later sessions, but this will be the working session.

Your Executive Board had a fourhour meeting yesterday in which we tried to dispose of all matters that had accumulated and were within the area of the powers of the Executive Board. Consequently, we hope that we have reduced to a minimum those matters which deserve your consideration here in the general meeting. The mimeographed reports will furnish to some extent the outline of our proceedings this morning. Unless there is some further statement to be made by the officers, we will pass from the officers' reports to the committee reports. Miss Ashman, is there any further statement you would like to make concerning the Secretary's report?

SECRETARY ASHMAN: No, nothing except to thank the membership for the very fine cooperation I have had and to tell you that it was a very enjoyable year.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Huberta Prince, our Treasurer, was unable to attend our Board meeting yesterday due to the delay in her airplane connection in St. Louis. However, she has arrived and will be with us for the meeting. If there are no further comments from the officers relative to their reports, we can move to the more general matters.

ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES OF NEW YORK STATE

PRESIDENT GARDNER: The Executive

Board reports favorably to the members on the acceptance of the petition from the Association of Law Libraries of New York State for the formation of a chapter. The petition was approved for the State of New York, with the exception of the area already served by the Law Library Association of Greater New York. Since we will have two chapters in the New York area, we thought it imperative that we delimit the second chapter in such a way that there would be no apparent conflict and certainly, of course, there would be no real conflict between the geographic coverage of those two chapters. The Board has suggested, in order that there be no unnecessary confusion between the chapter that covers the upstate organizations and the older chapter of Greater New York which has been in existence and quite active for some time, that this delimitation be made and be reflected in the constitutions and by-laws of these two chapters, and, if possible, in the chapter names adopted by them. The addition of a chapter to our growing organization requires a vote of the membership, and since the recommendation has been made to you that we approve this petition as amended, I will now hear a motion that we accept the petition of the Association of Law Libraries of New York State for acceptance as a chapter.

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(Upon a motion presented by Mr. Joseph Andrews, and duly seconded, the petition of the Association of Law Libraries of New York State to become a chapter of the American Association of Law Libraries was adopted unanimously.)

LIFE MEMBERS

PRESIDENT GARDNER: As you recall, when active law librarians of our Association have spent long, useful years and have retired from active duty as law librarians, it has been our practice in the past to extend to them the very warm and affectionate courtesy of Life Memberships in this Association. It is with some regret that I report that the following members are moving toward inactivity and have already indicated that retirement from active law library work is imminent; however, their interest is very much with this Association and, so, on the recommendation of the Executive Board, I present the names of the following members to you for adoption as Life Members: Mr. James Brewster, Connecticut State Library; Miss Eloise B. Cushing, Alameda County Law Library; Mr. Gilson G. Glasier, Wisconsin State Library; Mr. Sidney B. Hill, Association of the Bar of the City of New York; Miss Clara Kilbourn, University of California Law Library; and Mr. Fred E. Rosbrook, Appellate Division Law Library, Rochester.

(Upon a motion which was presented by Mr. Harry Bitner, being duly seconded by Mr. Lionel Coen, and which was adopted unanimously, Life Memberships in the Association were extended to the above-named members.)

We have found in recent years that in planning our meetings it is becoming increasingly necessary for us to designate the cities and the dates well in advance in order to take care of proper accommodations, and, so, during the period since our last Annual Meeting, the Executive Board has approved the meeting place for the next two meetings. The meeting next year, as most of you know, will be held in Washington, D. C., where we will be the guests of the Washington Chapter; we will meet there on June 29 to July 3 next year. That will be the meeting over which our rising President, Miss Hargrave, will preside.

The following year, 1959, we will have the pleasure of meeting with the Greater New York Chapter in New York City.

For the mimeographing of the reports of the officers and the committees, we are indebted to the Los Angeles County Law Library, Forrest Drummond, Bill Stern, and our Editor of the *Journal*, and the various members of the Los Angeles County Law Library staff.

Mr. Ernest H. Breuer: Is there any reason why the committee reports cannot be done in the same size as the *Journal?* One year we were fortunate in having it done that way.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: All of you, I am sure, understand that an official 300word summary of each of the committee reports will be printed in the August issue of the Law Library Journal as a permanent reference item. Since we have adopted this practice, it was deemed that the additional steps and the delay that would be involved in getting the reports available for the meeting was sufficient reason for dispensing with the smaller-size format. Those of you who want the more detailed reports may, of course, keep these mimeographed materials. In a few instances where the full report exceeds 300 words and where it has a permanent value for reference purposes, there will be motions made from the floor that the full report and not an abbreviation be printed in the *Journal*. All of these steps were taken by your Board in the interest of saving the rather limited funds of your Association, and I am sure this will be acceptable to all of you.

Moving then to the committee reports, the first one is Miss Benyon's report for the Committee on Cataloging and Classification.

MR. WILLIAM B. STERN: I have been requested by Miss Benyon, the Chairman of the Committee, to move that the Committee report, as printed in the mimeographed reports, be published in full in the November issue of the Law Library Journal because of the particular importance which attaches to this report. It could not possibly be made in fewer words. I therefore move that this report be published in full in the November issue of the Journal.

(The motion, being duly seconded, was unanimously adopted.)

(In accordance with the above motion, the full report of the Committee on Cataloging and Classification is published below.—ED.)

COMMITTEE ON CATALOGING AND CLASSIFICATION

The last meeting of the Committee on Cataloging and Classification was held in Philadelphia on June 25, 1956. The work during this year was carried on by means of seven memoranda by the Chairman and replies to them by the members of the Committee.

At the meeting in June, 1956, it was agreed that:

1. Vigorous work should continue on the compilation of a list of subject headings which is comprehensive and is typical of headings used in a large law library, regardless of whether the headings consist of strictly legal terms or not.

2. In the compilation of a classification scheme, certain purposes and principles should be kept in mind. One, the classification is to serve all types of law libraries. Two, the principal breakdown should be by jurisdiction. Three, treatises should be arranged by subject matter. Four, provision should be made for international law, foreign law and non-legal materials.

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3. In view of the dual nature of the Committee's assignment, individual members should be required to devote a major part of their time to but one task—of their choice—, and the President of the Association should be requested to appoint additional members.

Two additional members were appointed by the President in response to the Committee's request, making it a Committee of twelve.

Mrs. Frances Holbrook accepted the invitation of the Chairman to head the subjectheading project. As of March 15, 1957, she submitted the following as a progress report:

"During the year 1956-1957 the following members of the Committee have worked on the compilation of the list of subject headines:

Jerry W. Dye Werner B. Ellinger Frances K. Holbrook John Ki Helen C. McLaury Winnifred R. Reid

Assignments have been made to these members for checking through the letter S. Completed cards, including headings in the 5th edition of Subject Headings Used in the Dictionary Catalogs of the Library of Congress, and in most instances through the first five supplements, covering the letters A-L are on file in the Catalog Department of the School of Law Library of the University of California at Los Angeles. Partial checking and listing have been done in the section L-T, but these letters have not been completed.

It is hoped that this preliminary checking and listing can be completed before the meeting of the Committee in June.

The next step will be the checking of the subject headings against later supplements, then the re-checking of the whole list for completeness and accuracy."

Early in the year the Chairman received a letter from Mr. Price raising the question of the advisability of our classification project when the Library of Congress is engaged in the preparation of Class K. At the same time, a letter from Mr. Stern expressed the desirability of the project. Since the opinions of

these members of the Association had been voiced in connection with the panel discussion on classification at the Philadelphia meeting, and first memorandum of the year set forth for the Committee the history and present status of the Library of Congress project with the Price and Stern letters appended. Responses to this memorandum indicated clearly that the members regarded the assignment of the Executive Board of undertaking the development of a law classification as a worthwhile project. After the sixth Class K Working Paper entitled "English Law" was released by the Library of Congress, notation of it was made in a subsequent memorandum to the Committee.

The Committee continued this year the discussion of the principles upon which a classification should be based. By late January, outlines of two classification schemes (see Appendix to this report) had been worked out and distributed to the members. The one prepared by Miss Carleton carries out multidimensional classification. The other, prepared by the Chairman, is an example of hierarchical and traditional classification. Discussion of these schemes is under way. During the remainder of the year and the meeting scheduled for June, our attention will be focused upon them with the purpose of determining which one shall be fully developed.

In October, President Gardner forwarded to the Chairman a letter from Miss Iris Wildman of the United States Department of Justice Library suggesting the desirability of having copies of law classifications and subject headings used in law libraries collected and housed at the School of Library Science of Western Reserve University. The suggestion received the approval of a majority of the members of the Committee, and a letter concerning such a project was directed to Dean Jesse H. Shera of that School. Correspondence with Dean Shera indicated that he and his colleagues are interested in receiving such a collection inasmuch as the present one is weak in law materials and the School is contemplating offering courses devoted to work in law libraries. He raised the question of whether or not the American Association of Law Libraries "would be willing to make a modest contribution to the maintenance of the collection," but added "acceptance of the collection is by no means contingent upon such a contribution." He states that the Special Libraries Association contributes \$50.00 a year for the upkeep and maintenance of the collection which it deposited.

Recommendations, 1. The majority of the members of the Committee recommend to the Executive Board that the American Association of Law Libraries collect and deposit one copy of law classification schemes and subject heading lists used in law libraries at the School of Library Science of Western Reserve University but that no contribution be made at this time. The cost to the American Association of Law Libraries of collecting and depositing these materials cannot be estimated, but it is to be expected that some of the schemes will require reproduction. Upon the authorization of the Executive Board of this depository program, with or without a maintenance contribution, the Committee is prepared to take action based upon a list of materials already prepared by Dr. Ellinger.

2. In view of the tremendous amount of

work which has been expended on the subject and classification projects, it is recommended that the Committee be continued with the view toward carrying these projects to conclusion.

Respectfully submitted,
Pauline A. Carleton
Jerry W. Dye
Werner B. Ellinger
Frances K. Holbrook
Myron Jacobstein
Carleton Kenyon
John Ki
Robert Lynch
Helen C. McLaury
Margaret Moody
Winnifred R. Reid
Elizabeth V. Benyon, Chairman

APPENDIX

SUGGESTED CLASSIFICATIONS FOR USE IN LAW LIBRARIES

INTRODUCTION TO SCHEME NO. 1

This synopsis was prepared by the Chairman of the Committee. It is based on the hierarchical system of classification which is traditional in bibliothecal classification.

It aims to cover all areas of knowledge by providing for all disciplines, either as separates together with law relating to them or as they are related to the concept of law either as public or private.

In keeping with the decisions of the majority of committee members, the basic approach used is the jurisdictional one with general and comparative materials preceding those relating to particular jurisdictions and followed by Conflict of Laws and Public International Law, the law between jurisdictions.

The detail which is supplied under headings is in no way final. It is only given to suggest a possible arrangement.

No notation has been applied to the scheme. Notation is a matter which we shall have to go into at a later date. Either a system comprised of letters and numbers or one of all numbers with decimal subdivisions is probably the best for a system such as this. Furthermore, few complications arise in connection with notation systems of such a nature.

The scheme offers libraries many choices of arrangement. Those desiring to place all sources and all secondary materials under one or more jurisdictions would use only the numbers provided for Jurisdictions. If they

do not want to use the minute subject breakdown provided for general and comparative materials and again for individual jurisdictions, they may take only the numbers under Jurisdictions for sources and the first of secondary materials using it as the "T" for treatises as many libraries now do. For example, if the numbers for U.S. material were LA400-425 for the sources and the first number for the subject breakdowns was LA430, you only use LA400-425 and arrange all other material alphabetically with Cutter numbers under LA430. The same system could be used under each foreign jurisdiction. Numbers for periodicals and other form materials are provided both for general and comparative materials and under individual jurisdictions, so again a choice is offered with respect to them.

SYNOPSIS

SOURCES, DOCUMENTS, STATUTES, COURT REPORTS.

ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCY REPORTS, DECISIONS,

GENERAL, COMPARATIVE,

Constitution
Legislative documents, including bills
Statutes
Court rules
Administrative reports and documents of
the judiciary
Court reports or decisions
Administrative agency reports and docu-

ments

Administrative agency decisions, rules and regulations

POLYGRAPHY, BIBLIOGRAPHY, GENERAL, COMPARATIVE.

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Periodicals and newspapers Yearbooks. Annuals. Associations and Societies

Collections, e.g. Essays in honor of, Festschrift, Melanges, etc. Addresses, essays, lectures

Encyclopedias Dictionaries Directories

General works of reference, e.g. Books of proverbs, quotations, etc.

Bibliography, including Library catalogs and publishers' catalogs.

PHILOSOPHY. JURISPRUDENCE. ETHICS, PSYCHOLOGY.

Philosophy. Comprehensive treatises

History and systems
General
By period
Early
Modern

Individual philosophers, A-Z Jurisprudence (Law as a science. Theory, method, scope, relations.)

Comprehensive treatises.

Special topics.

Natural law

Philosophy of law

Relations of law to other fields of knowledge

Others, A-Z

Ethics Comprehensive treatises

Forensic psychology.

Special topics
Legal ethics
Psychology
Comprehensive treatises
Special topics

RELIGION, CANON LAW, ECCLESIASTICAL LAW IN-CLUDING STATE LAW RELATING TO CHURCHES.

Comprehensive treatises Special topics Non-Christian religions General Individual Christianity (Including

Christianity (Including doctrinal and practical theology)

Comprehensive treatises Special topics The Bible Individual churches, including church

Orthodox eastern. Monocanon law. Roman Catholic. Canon law.

General By country Protestantism General

Church of England. Constitution and canons

Other special churches and sects. Constitutions and canons

Law of states relating to churches

BIOGRAPHY, INCLUDING GENEOLOGY CIVILIZATION AND CULTURE

> Antiquities. Archaeology Archives Heraldry Numismatics

GEOGRAPHY. MAPS AND GAZETEERS
HISTORY OF JURISDICTIONS, HISTORY OF LAW INCLUDING SYSTEM LAWS.

GENERAL. COMPARATIVE.

General
By period
Primitive society
Ancient
Medieval

Modern (General only. Favor JURISDIC-TIONS for law of countries, and RELIGION for works on religious aspects of Hindu, Hebrew and Mohammedan law.)

SUBSTANTIVE AND ADJECTIVE LAW, INCLUDING NON-LEGAL WORKS

GENERAL. COMPARATIVE.

Agency Associations Bankruptcy Commercial law

Contracts and quasi contracts

The Family. Domestic relations. Law of persons

persons
Insurance
Property
Intellectual
Personal
Real
Other

Medicine and Related Sciences

Torts

Remedies. Procedure

Equity

MARITIME LAW, ADMIRALTY
PUBLIC LAW, THE STATE, GOVERNMENT,

GENERAL, COMPARATIVE,

Theory of the state

Forms of state

Constitutional history and law

Constitution

The Legislature

Legislation and statutes

Other topics.

The Executive. Cabinets and ministries and departments. Administrative law.

The civil service

Areas of governmental regulation

Atomic energy Natural resources

Economics and economic conditions

Antitrust law. Monopolies, etc. Building. Housing. Zoning

Communications and transportation.

Carriers

Industries Labor

Professions

Public utilities

Pure food and drug

Securities. Investments. Investment trusts. Stocks. Stock exchange

Other

Liquor. Prohibition

Social welfare, insurance and security

Education. (History and administration see STUDY AND TEACHING)

Hygiene and health

Libraries (History and administration

see LIBRARY SCIENCE)

Press (History and technology see Pub-LISHERS AND PUBLISHING)

Public finance. Taxation

Administration of justice. The judiciary.

Court structure and systems.

Judges

Juries

Judicial councils

Police. Law enforcement

Legal aid

Crime and punishment. Criminal law

Criminology

Penology Criminal law

Substantive

Procedure

Armed forces. Military and naval law Other

LITERATURE

Legal, including anecdote and miscellany

LEGAL FORMS

GENERAL. COMPARATIVE

TRIALS

GENERAL, COMPARATIVE

STUDY AND TEACHING (History and administration. State regulation see Education under PUBLIC LAW.)

General

By country. Under each:

General

Special topics

Schools (General and law schools arranged alphabetically)

PROFESSION OF LAW, LAW AS A VOCATION GENERAL, COMPARATIVE

General

Special topics, e.g., admission to the bar, organization of law office, fees, etc.

PUBLISHERS AND PUBLISHING (History and technology. State regulation see Press under PUBLIC LAW)

General

Special topics

Particular publishers

Law publishers.

LIBRARY SCIENCE. LIBRARIES. (History and administration. State regulation see Libraries under PUBLIC LAW)

JURISDICTIONS

United States

Great Britain

Others by continent alphabetically there-

under

Under each:

Sources

Polygraphy. Bibliography

Biography

Civilization and culture

Geography

History

Substantive and adjective law

Maritime law

Public law

Literature Legal forms

Trials

Study and teaching

Profession of law

Publishers and publishing

Library science. Libraries

CONFLICT OF LAWS

Perhaps should be integrated as a topic under General and Comparative materials and under Jurisdictions. Which do you favor? Here or integrated?

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INTERNATIONAL LAW

For international law I believe we should study the Schwerin classification before a breakdown is developed.

COMMENTS IN GENERAL

I. Arrangement and terminology of main headings, e.g., those in capital letters.

2. Arrangement and terminology of secondary headings.

3. Comments in general.

INTRODUCTION TO SCHEME NO. II

This synopsis was prepared by Miss Pauline Carleton. Explanation of this scheme is included with the tables. You will note some attempt is made to give a notation system; but as Miss Carleton points out, a problem may arise in connection with it because of the number of tables.

SYNOPSIS

This is a multidimensional classification similar in construction and use to S. R. Ranganathan's Colon Classification. Shera and Egan recommend this type also (see their The Classified Catalog, p. 51). A brief description of the Colon Classification may be found in Sayers' Manual of Classification (3d ed., 1955, p. 204-213) or in Werner Ellinger's ritcle in the Library Quarterly for April, 1949. It was also discussed during the Panel on Classification held at the Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries in June, 1956.

The basic idea of a multidimensional classification is to allow each library to fit together items from various tables so that it may arrange its materials according to its individual preference but without having to devise its own classification scheme. Thus those libraries desiring to keep together all looseleaf services would emphasize the form division, whereas those libraries desiring to keep looseleaf services treating of a subject with the subject would subordinate the form division to the subject division.

Each table is not outlined in its entirety but contains a few examples to show the type of material included under it.

The problem of notation might become acute because of the number of tables, each requiring a distinguishing symbol. Possibly Tables II through V might be combined into one table. Table VI might not be considered at all necessary. Table VII might be used in connection with the Cutter number.

There are great possibilities in the use of

a multidimensional scheme for a project such as ours. Each library can emphasize whichever approach it prefers without having to rearrange or adapt a classification scheme to suit its needs. A small library may have a simple classification by using only the basic elements of the scheme, yet a large library may use the same scheme to provide a minute classification. The same minute classification could be used for a code for machine literature searching or for a classified catalog.

Table I — Basic outline
Public universal law
Ancient and feudal law
Civil law
Canon law
Anglo-American law
Foreign law
Miscellaneous
Table II — Geographic
Table III — States

Table IV — British Commonwealth countries

Table V — Anglo-American

Table V — Anglo-American
Table VI — Time
Table VII — Forms
Table VIII — Subjects

TABLE I

This corresponds to the broad outline used in conventional classification schemes. It is adapted from Horne as shown on p. 5 of Working Paper No. 1 (Carleton & Jacobstein).

Public universal law

International law would be the major item included here. Probably the only table used in conjunction with this section would be Table VII (Forms). Quaere: Do Treaties belong here or in the Subject Table (or possibly Forms)? How about War Crime Trials?

Ancient and Feudal Law

With this would be used Table VI (Time). Table II (Geographical) might also be used with this, as might the Subject Table (Table VIII).

This section would include legal systems such as Jewish Law and Mohammedan Law which continue through the modern period.

Note that Roman Law and Ecclesiastical Law are not included here.

Civil Law

This is basically Roman Law. Modern legal systems based on civil law would be included under Foreign Law.

Tables VI (Time), VII (Forms), and VIII (Subjects) would be used with this section.

Canon Law

This includes Ecclesiastical Law.
All Tables might be used with this.

Quaere: Should Church Law be here or among the sections in Table VIII (Subjects)?

Anglo-American Law

Tables V, VII, and VIII would be used with this. The order in which they are used would depend upon which viewpoint it is desired to stress. Thus, if a library desires to shelve all Anglo-American periodicals together, the proper number would be chosen from Table VII (Forms) and added to this number. But if American periodicals were to be separated from British ones, the number representing Great Britain would be chosen from Table V and be followed by the number representing periodicals from Table VII. If periodicals are to be arranged with the subject, the number from Table VII (Forms) which represents periodicals would be preceded by the appropriate number from Table VIII (Subjects). If all periodicals were to be shelved together disregarding country or subject, the number from Table VII could precede all other numbers.

If a state or dominion is to be emphasized, Tables III and IV would be used, Table III with U. S., Table IV with Great Britain.

Foreign Law

This is for modern law only.

Probably Table II (Geographical) would be the first division here, subdivided by Tables VII and VIII.

Miscellaneous

This is the "catchall" division. It might include Legal History, non-legal materials.

Quaere: Would Biography go here or in the Subject Table? How about Comparative Law? This could be maneuvered into Foreign Law by preceding numbers from the Geographic table by those from the Subject table.

TABLE II (GEOGRAPHIC)

All countries, excluding the United States and those of the British Commonwealth, would be arranged here alphabetically by

This table would probably be used as a subordinate table to the Foreign Law section of Table I. It could, however, be used to divide a subject taken from Table VIII if a library preferred to have basically a subject arrangement.

TABLE III (STATES)

States and territories of the United States of America would be arranged here alphabetically by states.

This table would be used as a subdivision of Table V or possibly of a form division such as Statutes. It might be used directly or as a subordinate to Table V.

TABLE IV (BRITISH COMMONWEALTH DIVISIONS)

This is also an alphabetical division.

Quaere: Should Provinces of Canada and of Australia be separate divisions? This would keep notations shorter.

The primary use of this table would be to divide Table V, although it might be used to divide the Form Table. This also might be used directly.

TABLE V (ANGLO-AMERICAN)

This is merely a device to separate British from American law under the Anglo-American part of Table I. Many libraries may not feel this division necessary except in such cases as court reports. Possibly the emphasis might be changed, using this table as a direct subordinate to Tables VII or VIII.

TABLE VI (TIME DIVISIONS)

This would be divided by dates, using those chosen by Mr. Schiller.

3600 B.C.-500 A.D.

500 A.D.-1800 1800-date

This is primarily used to divide the Table I sections of Ancient Law and of Foreign Law.

Possibly the recent period could be divided in more detail if there would be any use for such a division.

TABLE VII (FORMS)

The word "forms" is here used in its broadest sense.

The table would be used under any subdivision of Table I. It could, if a library so desired, be the primary table subdivided by country (Table II) or by Table I.

Subdivisions of this might include:

Bibliography

Citators

Constitutions

Court reports

Court rules

Dictionaries

Digests

Encyclopedias

Form books

Indexes

Legislative hearings
Legislative journals
Legislative reports
Looseleaf services
Municipal reports
Ordinances
Periodicals
Reports of administrative bodies
Reports of administrative courts
Reports of judicial administrative bodies
(Office of Administrator of U.S. Courts)
Rules of administrative courts
Session laws
Statutes
Treatises

TABLE VIII (SUBJECT DIVISION)

This is the most difficult table to subdivide. The table from Miss Benyon's Classification (p. 113-120) is in many ways the most desirable, but the hierarchy of divisions (Private Law and Public Law each in turn subdivided) would make a long notation. However, it would be possible to use her groupings of subjects without the Private, Public Law division; or possibly an alphabetical listing of small subject divisions could be used. However, it seems best to have some interrelation of subjects.

By now the use of this table has become obvious. It might be the primary table, or a subdivision under a section of Table I or possibly of Table VII. Or it might be omitted completely if a library does not desire any subject approach.

[The Chairman submitted also a memorandum of February 28, 1957, addressed by her to the Committee members and according to which a tally or returns showed that "work should continue on Scheme I. "The problems connected with it, as indicated by the comments, will be set forth for discussion at our meeting in June."]

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Is there any further statement to be made concerning this report of the Committee on Cataloging and Classification? We will hear a great deal more of cataloging and classification in the next few months because it is also a part of our proposal for investigation of law library service which has been submitted to the Council on Library Resources and which is now pending before it. I

hope that before too long we will have a definite report as to the action that the Council has taken on our request for a grant for this survey. As you recall, classification is one of the four items involved in that survey.

Turning then to the COMMITTEE ON CHAPTERS—as all of you know from the Newsletters, Mrs. Holbrook slipped and broke her hip just at the time that the report was to be made up. Mrs. Pimsleur substituted for Mrs. Holbrook and, using the material that Frances had gathered from the chapters, prepared the report for this Committee. The Board voted to have the individual chapters report to the Committee on Chapters. This Committee will then prepare a synthesized report of the chapters' activities so the Journal will not have to carry the lengthy reports of the individual chapters. However, the reports of the chapters will be available in the files of the Committee. I am sure that all of you will see the advantage of that procedure. Is there any further statement to be made, Mrs. Pimsleur? If not, with the thanks of the Association to her for taking over in an emergency and carrying forward in grand fashion, we will move on to the next committee report.

The committee on Federal Agency activities—this Committee was formerly known as the Committee on Civil Service Positions, and some of you will probably recognize it better by that name. The name was changed to cover a somewhat broader scope of activity than the Committee had covered previously, because certain areas that were not strictly Civil Service but which related definitely to the work of

Government law libraries were considered and acted upon. It has been a very active and very effective committee during the past year. Mr. Crouch, who has done yeoman's service for us as Chairman, will not be here. Unless there is objection, the report of this Committee will be received and filed. No objection? It is so ordered.

The COMMITTEE ON EDUCATION, which is the new committee set up as a split-off, so to speak, from the old Education and Placement Committee, is in its infancy and is just beginning to see its way to full activity. In view of that fact, its work will be continued without any preliminary report at this time. The Committee on Placement, which was originally a part of the one Committee on Education and Placement, is now a separate committee.

The committee on placement—is there any further statement to be made? You will recall that preliminary plans were indicated as to having a room for the Committee on Placement here at this meeting. You will recall that the membership of this Committee was distributed, as best we could, geographically through the country so that there would be a placement member in every general area. There is a list of the members of this Committee at the Registration Desk with the hours assigned to the various members when they will be in the room during the meeting. If you will make an effort to contact the Placement Committee members during the period when they will be in the room, you can reach them with a minimum of difficulty. It is particularly important that the younger members and the newer members of our Association became acquainted with the work of the Placement Committee. It is an important committee to stay in close contact with. Is there any other question or comment that you would like on that arrangement? This is a new arrangement. There have been some requests from members in the past for an easier method of getting in touch with the Placement Committee during the meetings, and this plan has been adopted. We hope it will work out as a solution to their needs.

The COMMITTEE ON EXCHANGE OF DUPLICATES—Miss Fenneberg has been carrying on that work as Chairman of this Committee. Is there any further statement to be made?

Miss Doris R. Fenneberg: Yes, there is. I did not give a financial report because the finances had not been straightened out. One of the lists had not been paid for. On May 1, 1956, we had \$54.82. We took in \$13.00, as we acquired thirteen new members, bringing the balance to \$67.82. We have put out actually five lists this year, but there was one not paid for, and we have postage for letters that were sent out or total expenditures of \$35.91. That leaves us a balance of \$31.91.

Now, we have only collected \$1.00 from each participating library, and that was paid at varying intervals during the three years. Some have joined up very recently. The Executive Board yesterday voted the Chairman of the Committee authority to levy a new assessment whenever it became necessary, and the Committee this morning met and undoubtedly a new assessment will be levied sometime this year.

There are enough funds to carry on at least the first exchange program, the first list. The deadline for the statutory material was set for May, but because the list went out late it was impossible to get out List No. 16 this year. So, the deadline has been extended to September 1. Mr. Louis Piacenza will be the new Chairman, and libraries which belong to the program and have not submitted the list of duplicate state statutory material should sent it in to Mr. Piacenza before July 1.

There are a number of libraries that are receiving materials but have not listed anything to date. The Committee urges that all members who have statutory material and duplicate material send in their listings. Following the state statutes we will cover Federal statutory material, and then there will be a list of constitutional materials, including constitutional convention journals. The new Committee will be composed of most of the members of the old Committee and will be headed by Mr. Piacenza, and I am sure it will work very satisfactorily. I do think that more libraries should join the program. I think all of the libraries that have been participating actively have gained tremendous benefit. They have moved hundreds and thousands of duplicate books, and those who have not been able to get too much material at least have moved their duplicates; I know our own library has benefited by getting rid of material and by receiving it. So, if you have not joined the bandwagon, I suggest you do so.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Thank you, Miss Fenneberg.

MR. RILEY PAUL BURTON: I don't know whether this should be made by the membership or the committee membership or the participants, but I offer the suggestion that some minimum sum be settled upon below which no reimbursement for postage be made. It seems to me an awful waste of time and effort to send stamps below, say, ten or fifteen cents. I make that suggestion.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Mr. Burton, the Executive Board gave some consideration to this report and to the comments that Miss Fenneberg has made which were reflected in that report, and the Board felt that so long as this whole area of exchanges was kept on a self-supporting basis, the Committee might be authorized to make equitable adjustments so as to distribute generally the expenses of operating the exchange in as equitable a manner as possible and to thereby reduce unnecessary correspondence and so forth. I so interpret the action of the Board as giving the Committee authorization to make minor adjustments in regulations and in the rules which would take care of the difficulty that you suggested. Of course, if there are any protests, they will come to the Board and the Board can then take the matter up again and adjust it with the Committee.

I think as it now stands the Board has given the Committee adequate authorization to take care of that problem. I hope that is true. They have done a great piece of work, and they have done it on a shoestring, and we are all indebted to them, to Miss Fenneberg and her Committee.

Mr. Marke has called my attention

to the fact that the date for the New York meeting in 1959, if any of you would like to note it, is June 22 to June 25, 1959, and the Commodore Hotel has been designated as the Convention Hotel.

MR. WILLIAM R. ROALFE: Might I ask a question, because it is relevant to a comment made in my own report as the AALL representative on the ALA Council? Is this going to be during the same week of the ALA conference?

Mr. Julius J. Marke: As I recall, it is supposed to be the week following or the week preceding.

MR. ROALFE: I feel very strongly that we should not have our meetings during the same week as the ALA conference both as a matter of principle and because we have an increasing number of members that want to attend both meetings. We have been dealing some of our state library people out of our meetings because of this.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Mr. Roalfe's comment was to be considered just a bit further in connection with his report. That was called to the attention of the Executive Board, and the Executive Board put the rising President on notice as to this problem. Of course, largely, it is a matter of scheduling, watching the dates at the time the scheduling is made. It is not the sort of thing that we can ordinarily handle by motion at any given time, but we have all been put on notice as to that problem, and I hope Mr. Roalfe will keep the proper officials appraised of that danger if any of us become lax in remaining aware of the difficulties that arise out of that conflict. We will

seek to avoid it as nearly as possible in all future meetings.

The next committee report is that of the committee on foreign LAW.

MR. JULIUS J. MARKE: Before coming here, I attended a seminar on the acquisition of Latin American materials held at the University of Texas, and there is a great deal of interest in this group in the indexing of Latin American materials and other foreign materials. Of course, we all know the program in which Mr. Stern is interested and I have called this matter to the attention of those interested in the program discussed at the seminar.

Miss Marietta Daniels of the Pan American Union, Dr. Nettie Lee Benson of the University of Texas Library, and Dr. Howard F. Cline of the Library of Congress Hispanic Foundation are all very much interested in our project. There was a motion on the floor there that next year our Association be invited to send a representative to the seminar which will be held in San Francisco prior to the ALA meeting.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: By way of further comment, I am sure most of you are aware that the foreign law area is one of the four projects involved in our survey, and, if we are successful in securing the grant from the Council on Library Resources which we have requested, the whole area will be thoroughly studied and will reflect, of course, the work of our previous committees in this field and will indicate specific recommendations as to the most useful areas in which we can work in the future. So, all of our work, our committee work in the past, is heading into this project which we

hope will produce very substantial results in these four areas of interest.

Next, the report of the COMMITTEE ON INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS—a very important subject in which we have all been interested for many years. Mr. Drummond, I believe, has a motion to make in that connection; perhaps a statement as well.

Mr. Forrest S. Drummond: Yes, I have a short statement. With regard to the statement in the first paragraph of the Committee report to the effect that we would show a small actual net profit during the year, I would like to point out that the Treasurer's report shows a deficit. Now, it is not as bad as it sounds. I am quite sure that what the Treasurer did was to include in our editorial salary cost the cost of a special project we had to count entries in the Index with a view to determining future editorial costs. I do not believe that should be counted as a current charge against the Index, and instead of showing an actual deficit of \$380, I think we have to subtract that \$380 and show a profit of \$600 and something.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: That is helpful.

MR. DRUMMOND: The Treasurer
may correct me on that.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: I think that is correct too.

MR. DRUMMOND: I would like to tell you what we did in our meeting this morning in a couple of minutes. The Committee met this morning, and we decided to investigate the possibility of a supplemental request, in addition to the request of the Association for a survey, from the Council on Library Resources, a supplemental request for a specific grant for the *Index*,

itself. We are not going to do it in any way to prejudice the Association's big grant, but we thought that Mr. Clapp and his Board would be interested in what we might submit in that regard, so that we are going to investigate the possibility of that. Carroll Moreland is going to do a little right away, and one of the large publishers is going to investigate from his end the editorial cost of doing a cumulation.

As you know, if you have read the report, we have guessed it would cost \$400,000 to do the editorial work of a full cumulation. We discussed the omission of the case notes from the subject section of cumulations of the Index. That comes up from time to time. As you know, they appear both under the subject headings and in the table of cases. We are somewhat inclined to the view that we perhaps should omit case notes from everything but the table of cases in the three-year cumulations, but we are withholding action on it for a year since one of our Committee members is from a large law firm and the law firm voted three to one to keep them in the subject section. We may send a questionnaire out during the year. We are going to investigate that,

We also decided to publish a full list of the subject headings used by the editors in the three-year cumulations. We have had several requests for that, and although we sent each subscriber a list, it has been changed slightly from time to time, and we will in the next three-year cumulation send and publish a full list of the subject headings too. The question also arose about the new Business Periodi-

cals Index. This new index will cover about six or eight periodicals which we cover too. However, the Committee voted to keep them in our Index even though they will be in the Business Periodicals Index. We also discussed the question of surveys. People are always saying, "Put the author's name in," that is, the authors are saying that, and we decided that for this year there would be no change and there also would be no change with regard to book reviews. There is also a question being raised whether we should omit book reviews. We decided we would keep them in.

Another question that was raised that is of interest to you is the question of the increase of the cost to you of the *Index*. Everything else has gone up, and the *Index* hasn't gone up for at least five years. It would seem logical to do so, but in view of the fact that we are still investigating the possibility of cumulation, etc., we decided not to make a change.

I would like to make a motion that the report of the Committee on Index to Legal Periodicals, as it appears in the mimeographed reports, be published in full in the November issue of the Law Library Journal, because the Committee feels that it is something that should be kept as a matter of record. We could not reduce it below what we have in the mimeographed material.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Is there a second?

MR. WILLIAM B. STERN: I second the motion.

President Gardner: If the Chair may make a statement, due to our very definite interest in the area, and, as you will notice, it is closely tied into one of the four projects in our survey, I think there should be no serious question about the inclusion of the full report as the motion indicates.

(The motion, as made and seconded, was unanimously adopted.)

(In accordance with the above motion, the full report of the Committee on Index to Legal Periodicals is published below.—ED.)

COMMITTEE ON INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS

The improvements made in the Index last year, the new, larger list of subject headings, the increase in number of entries per article and the addition of a cumulation in May, increased the publication costs and the net to the Association from the H. W. Wilson Company was \$2,318.30 less than that of the previous year. Since the editorial salaries are paid from the funds received from the H. W. Wilson Company, there will be only a small actual net profit from the Index for the year ending with the July, 1956 issue. The Treasurer's Report on the Index account will show the exact figures. A copy of the financial report of the H. W. Wilson Company is appended to this report.

The Committee regrets to report the resignation of Mrs. Fanna Lovinger as Assistant Editor, but is happy to report that an extremely well-qualified replacement was found to fill her position. On October 1, 1956, Mrs. Theodora Pulsifer became the Assistant Editor. Mrs. Pulsifer is a graduate of Boston University Law School, a member of the Massachusetts Bar and served for several years on the Massachusetts Commission for Revising, Recodifying, Consolidating and Arranging the General Laws. She and Miss Flaherty, our Executive Editor, make a very fine editorial team.

At the Chicago Meeting in 1955, the Association authorized the expenditure of *Index* funds not to exceed \$4,000 to carry on a project to analyze and count the entries which would appear in a cumulation of the *Index* from its beginning to date. The first opportunity to obtain Harvard Law School students to work on this project was the summer of 1956 and three students were em-

ployed during July, August and September under the supervision of Earl Borgeson and the Executive Editor. They were able to count the items found in 2,989 volumes of typical legal periodicals and since 7,570 volumes would be covered by a cumulation, the number counted amounted to 39.48 percent

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of the total. This was felt sufficient to give a sound basis for estimating the costs of a cumulation. The total cost of this counting project was \$1,055.21.

It was estimated that a full cumulation would contain approximately 492,000 entries and using the production rate of our editors

APPENDIX A

INDEX TO LEGAL PERIODICALS

Report for the year ending with the July 1956 issue

Billing Subscriptions (Expirations to July 1957)		. \$27,391.24
Advertising		
Bound volumes and single numbers		1,347.12
		\$28,798.36
Deduct Expenses		4 20,770.00
Printing: September 1955 Issue	\$387.12	
October " "	296.77	
November " "	602.29	
December " "	435.92	
January 1956-6 mo. Cum	1,080.57	
February 1956 Issue	516.44	
March " "	454.72	
April " "	465.61	
May " "	1,127.03	
June " "	450.80	
July " "	601.60	
August 1955-July 1956 Cum	2,328.08	
	\$8,746.9	5
Editorial Work	914.3	5
Boxes	47.5	6
Postage and express	290.3	6
Labels	3.8	9
Bound volumes re-purchased	30.0	0
Copy paper	48.6	2
Copyright fee	4.0	0
Commission—25% of sales	7,199.5	9 17,285.32
Credit Balance		. \$11,513.04
Add credit from July 1955 report		
		40,992.52
Less cash December 2, 1955	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	. 10,707.62
Credit Balance, subject to reserve	ription billing having futu	\$30,284.90
expiration dates)		. 19,394.98
Proportion of estimated cost of next 3-year volume	ne chargeable at_date	2,500.00
		21,894.98
Credit balance now payable		. \$ 8,389.92

The H. W. Wilson Company New York 52, New York November 26, 1956 as a yardstick, we estimated that the editorial work would take ten editors four years to complete, and cost about \$225,000 including supervision and overhead. The cost of physically producing a cumulation of the size indicated was estimated last fall by Howard Haycraft, of the H. W. Wilson Company, at \$147,250. Therefore, the total estimated cost would be \$372,250, but in view of rising costs, the Committee feels that a grant of \$400,000 should be sought from a foundation to do the job.

The Committee understands that a proposal seeking a grant for the Association is before the Council of Library Resources, Inc., and that the *Index to Legal Periodicals* is one of the most important projects contained in the proposal. It is earnestly hoped that aid will be forthcoming.

Respectfully submitted,

Harry Bitner
Earl C. Borgeson
Dorothy E. Hayes
George A. Johnston
Fannie J. Klein
Carroll C. Moreland
Richard Sloane
Forrest S. Drummond,

Chairman

MR. JULIUS J. MARKE: I believe that the sense of our meeting should indicate our appreciation for the work of the Committee on Index to Legal Periodicals. I know I have been following it with interest as new issues come out, and you can always note the improved editorial approach which obviously reflects the work of the Committee, and I believe there should be an expression of opinion from our group in that respect.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: I think that is appropriate. Do you so move?

Mr. MARKE: I so move.

MR. ERNEST A. BREUR: I second the motion.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Mr. Marke has made a motion of appreciation for the work of the Committee, Mr. Drummond's Committee, and of the work that has been reflected in the continued improvement of the *Index*, and the motion has been seconded by Mr. Breuer. Those in favor of the motion as made and seconded please say "aye." (ayes) Those opposed, "no." (No response) The motion is carried.

The Chair would like to add his word of appreciation for all of you too, because this is one of our committees which has always called for a high degree of technical information, a vast amount of information at hand at any given time, and a continuous effort to work effectively, and our Committee has functioned in that fashion for many years, and our *Index* shows it.

MR. BREUER: Is it proper to ask related questions as to these committee reports? I do not know whether you entertain questions on them.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: I think so.

Mr. Breuer: I would like to know if anything can be done with this situation: Assuming a periodical is being offered for sale, there is no statement as to whether it will or will not be indexed in the Index to Legal Periodicals. We do not know whether the Index to Legal Periodicals will pick up this particular periodical, and many of us would hesitate to buy it if it is not indexed in any sort of index. There would be no point in getting it because it wouldn't have much functional use. Is there anything that the Committee can do as far as the publisher is concerned in stating whether or not there is going to be some indexing in either the Index to Legal Periodicals or other comparable index?

Mr. Drummond: I can tell you this: that you can be safe in assuming that,

if it is a law review put out by a law school, it will be indexed. That is done without question. The editors have the word and go ahead and do it. If it is not a law review and we find out about it, and we usually do because they almost always send them to H. W. Wilson & Company and say, "Please index them," we consider them immediately, and the editor is given the word to go ahead in most cases. If it is indexed in the very next issue, it will be listed within the periodicals indexed, so, if under the periodicals in the next issue you look down there and keep following it (we may be delayed in getting it), it will appear right there.

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Mr. Breuer: Thank you.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: The next committee report is that of the COMMITTEE ON LAW LIBRARY JOURNAL.

MR. WILLIAM B. STERN: First of all, I want all of you to meet Dudley Stephenson, our Editor. If any of you have anything to contribute to the Law Library Journal, either something that you have written or something that you would like to write, or have an idea that somebody should write something, be sure to get in touch with him. I think we can be proud of our Law Library Journal. We also want to thank Earl Borgeson for his work as Advertising Manager. Carleton Kenyon, the Assistant Editor, is not here. Harriet French has taken care of book reviews, and Frank Waters has taken care of "Membership News." I could mention quite a few others who have worked on the Journal; when you look at the Journal, you do not realize how much work all of these people have put in. I also want to mention Dan Henke who is going to be our new Advertising Manager. We try not to have a deficit, but have never succeeded in doing so, and it will be up to him to pick up as much advertising as possible.

All of us, as librarians, realize how important it is to have good indexes to a publication, and we have at times received complaints concerning the Law Library Journal indexes. It will be fifty years that the Law Library Journal has been published, and we do not have an adequate index. We need a cumulative index for fifty years. This sounds very simple, but it is a large enterprise. The Law Library Journal, the largest professional journal in the library field published anywhere, is published as a volunteer effort. We know we will have to pay for such a cumulative index. We will not proceed hastily. Frank Waters, who has done a very good job indexing the Journal for the last several years, and I will consult with some law book publishers. We are interested in their advice as to whether our plans are financially sound so we can submit them to the Executive Board. We hope to be able to proceed successfully in this manner.

The Executive Board expressed last year also the desire that we publish five issues per year. This proved more difficult than anticipated for the reason that the process of publishing an issue takes just about a quarter of a year and there would be an overlapping of work which with the volunteer effort, which is the basis of our work, we find almost impossible to accomplish. However, this year for the first time we do expect to have five issues,

the additional issue being devoted to the proceedings of the Institute. I believe those who were unable to attend the Institute, as well as those who did attend it, will be very much interested in this issue. The publication date of this issue has not been fixed as yet. We will continue to work on the idea that we want to have more issues, but you have to figure that whatever we do is a volunteer effort. It takes a tremendous amount of work and we can accomplish things only to a certain point.

We have eliminated all personal comments (that, say, somebody got married, somebody had a Golden Wedding Anniversary, somebody took a trip around the world, and so on) from "Membership News," not for the reason that those items are not interesting, but for the reason that we try to present a professional journal of the highest standing. However, we assume that in the future some of these personal data will be published in the President's Newsletter, which I understand will be published more often. Now, how does a President learn about such matters? In fact, when we publish "Membership News," how do we know about events which should be reported? At times we hear complaints that changes in position and address are not listed in the Journal. Invariably, it turns out that the omission is not our mistake. Rather, it is the mistake of the library which the member left and the mistake of the library to which he went. Unless the individual libraries report these changes in personnel, we do not know what happens. We are too widespread an organization. Secretary Ashman has

stated in her report how essential it is that membership news data be communicated to the Secretary; the Law Library Journal gets the data from the Secretary. Also, you can write directly to the "Membership News" editor. If news items are not published in the Law Library Journal, the "Membership News" editor will forward the data to the President for inclusion in the President's Newsletter. Also, each chapter is supposed to have a Law Library Journal coordinator whose duty it is to report all news items to the "Membership News" editor. If your chapter does not have such a Law Library Journal coordinator, be sure that you appoint one. It is to your own interest that all news items are properly collected and published.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: The next committee report on the list is the com-MITTEE ON LIST OF LAW LIBRARIES. Miss Iris Wildman, who is not able to be with us this time, undertook a new handling of our Directory List which is quite valuable to us at all times, and especially when we return to our libraries. You will recall that Miss Wildman's Committee was appointed last year on a two-year basis rather than on a one-year basis so that the same personnel could work continuously from one Directory to the next as a unit and could plan their work over a two-year period rather than a one-year period. As a result of their very intensive activities, Miss Wildman, largely through her efforts but with the aid of her Committee, of course, prepared a corrected supplement to our last Law Libraries List. We had hoped that it might be

published. However, it is extremely lengthy, and it is listed in such a way as name so-and-so changed to so-and-so, so that it took for each single correction a number of lines to indicate a modicum of information.

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The Executive Board felt that this was worthwhile information to have preliminary to the final revision of the list for the next year which will be our biennial listing, but the Board did not feel that the expense involved in publishing in any form such an elaborate and expensive corrected list at this time was worth the cost involved. Accordingly, unless some further action is taken by the Board at a later time, that supplement will not be published at present but will be used as the basis for a continuous revision of our Directory to the end that the next Directory will be a more accurate one than the ones that we have had in the past. Miss Wildman also had a number of mechanical suggestions as to changes, for instance, indicating the type of membership by various symbols and making a single continuous alphabetical list of all types of members for our convenience, and she also suggested that at the back of the list there be a complete listing of the addresses of all law book companies and representatives for our general quick reference use in the libraries throughout the year. All of those features will probably be incorporated in some form in the new revision that we will have next year. But this does not have any present bearing upon our action.

MR. JULIUS J. MARKE: May I suggest that the telephone number of the library listed be indicated? It often

is a question of time to get the particular telephone number in another city, and we do call other libraries in cities around the country. It would be very convenient to have such a listing.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: The Chair suggests that the Secretary call this to Miss Wildman's attention so it can be considered. It may be that this would call for so extensive a questionnairing of our entire list that it may not be feasible, but it is well worth considering. I believe that will dispose of Miss Wildman's listing unless there is some further comment. It has been an excellent Committee, and the Chair would like to commend Miss Wildman and her Committee for the work they have done and for the vast improvement that they are making in this area of usefulness to the Association.

The next committee to report is the COMMITTEE ON MEMORIALS.

Mrs. Libby F. Jessup: I would like to move that the meeting adjourn today in memory of our deceased members.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: May we bow our heads in a moment of silence for the appreciation of the work of our friends who are no longer with us? (The audience observed a moment of silent tribute to the memory of the deceased members.) May God rest their spirits. Amen. The meeting to-day will adjourn in honor of the names of those of our departed members.

The COMMITTEE ON MICROCOPIES— Mrs. Prince, the Chairman, I believe is not present. It has been a very active committee as all of you probably know. Among other things during the year the Microcopies Committee requested, by reason of the expansion of their work, that the title of that Committee henceforth be changed to Microfacsimile Committee. That is a technical difference which probably means little to us but the Committee thought it important that that change be made, and the Board authorized that change as requested by the Committee.

In the interest of time, for the following committees I will simply read the names of the committees which have made reports, and, if there is no objection, without further comment those committee reports will be received and filed. If any of you wish to make a comment on any of these reports, I will give you an opportunity to do so. But just to save time, I will list briefly those committees that call for no further comment unless someone wishes to make a statement. The Committee on New Members, the Committee on Publicity, the Committee on Scholarships, from which we will hear more later, the Committee on the Application of Mechanical and Scientific Devices to Legal Literature, and the Joint Committee on Cooperation with the Association of American Law Schools. Those committees have all made reports, and, unless there is some objection, those reports will be received and filed. Is there any objection? It is so ordered.

The following committees and representatives for various reasons filed no reports this year: The Committee on Publications, our representative to the American Library Association Board on Bibliography, our representative to the American Library Association Joint Committee on Mi-

crocards, our representative to the Council of National Library Associations, our representative to the Committee for the Protection of Cultural and Scientific Resources, our representative on the U. S. Book Exchange, our representative on the American Standards Association Committee PH5 -Microreproduction, our representative on the American Standards Association Committee Z39-Library Work and Documentation, our representative on the American Standards Association Subcommittee on Indexing. and our representative on the Joint Committee to Study Relations Between Libraries in the United States and the Federal Government. Those committees and representatives of this Association made no report, and, unless there is a further statement to be made, their failure to report is noted, and we will pass on to other matters.

As you are well aware, this Association is represented on some thirty various joint committees and subcommittees of various sorts, and our representatives serve as our contact in those particular fields. Often there is nothing particular for our representatives to report except that the representation was continued, that they were present at the meetings, and that they observed what transpired and kept our Association in contact with the work being done in these various fields. It is highly important that these representatives function. They do function effectively, but I sometimes feel that their work is not as much appreciated by this Association as it should be. I would like to commend our representatives at this time for the work they have done for us.

(It was then decided that the report of the Committee on Indexing Foreign Legal Material be given at a later session.)

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PRESIDENT GARDNER: Is there any other statement or position to be made at this time which we have not considered?

MR. ERNEST H. BREUER: I would like to address my remarks to the Committee on Publicity. At the meeting at Cornell University of the Association of Law Libraries of New York State, we took up the matter of publicity, that is, the publicizing of what law librarians do or can do. At the meeting there was a suggestion that the Committee on Publicity prepare feature articles or comments that the AALL might want to have published. I think that this suggestion should be explored. I think it is time that the legal profession is informed of what law librarians can do.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Thank you, Mr. Breuer, for that suggestion. The Secretary will communicate that suggestion to the Committee.

On page 57 of the mimeographed reports you will notice a report from the COMMITTEE ON POLICY. That Committee has been a very important one in the past, and, as you well know, has been quite important in connection with our survey which is now pending. The Board has voted to continue that Policy Committee as a general policy planning committee for this Association to work closely with the Board and to explore various areas that deserve to be brought to the attention of the Board from time to time by reports. Mr. Moreland, I think, would like to make a statement

with reference to the Policy Committee.

MR. CARROLL C. MORELAND: Before I came here I got in touch with Verner Clapp who is the President of the Council on Library Resources. The Council's Executive Board has had three meetings, but they haven't gotten down on their agenda to our proposal. I am very hopeful that they will act favorably. Their next meeting will be at the end of July, so, I think by the first of August we will know our fate.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Thank you, Mr. Moreland. Mr. Roalfe has already called to our attention the problem involved in the conflicting dates of our meetings with those of the American Library Association, and I think we have adequately taken care of that matter. The Board had also considered that briefly. Unless there is some further statement in that connection, we will pass over that at this time.

Next, the AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSO-CIATION JOINT COMMITTEE ON GOVERN-MENT PUBLICATIONS of which Mr. Schwerin is our representative. As Mr. Schwerin is not present, his report will be received and filed unless there is some further comment. The AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION JOINT COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY WORK AS A CAREER, Mr. Checkley is our representative. No report was submitted, but Mr. Checkley has been assigned to the writing of an article for the Handbook on Library Careers, and I thought the Association would like to know that our representative is at work in this area in discharging a very important duty for our Association in interesting younger

members in law library work as a career.

The AMERICAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION JOINT COMMITTEE ON UNION LISTS OF SERIALS has a project, for which I understand a survey request is pending, and in the interest of that they thought it well to request the member groups that compose that Joint Committee to approve the incorporation of that Committee so that it might request funds for a grant. Your Board has already approved the request of that Committee to be permitted to incorporate, that is, we have granted to our representative the authorization to say that this Association has no objection to the incorporation of that Committee so that it may pursue its seeking of funds for its particular serial project and survey.

Dr. Ellinger, as you recall, is our REPORTER ON THE DESCRIPTIVE RULES OF LAW CATALOGING. Dr. Ellinger is not present, but his report will be received and filed. I believe that that covers the preliminary matters listed on our agenda for the morning. Miss Ashman will make Mr. Schwerin's motion in his absence relative to the printing of his report.

SECRETARY ASHMAN: The report of the Joint Committee on State Law Index was somewhat longer than the 300-word limitation. I move that it be printed in full in the *Journal*.

(The motion, being duly seconded, was adopted unanimously.)

PRESIDENT GARDNER: I had overlooked calling to your attention the report of the NOMINATIONS AND ELEC-TIONS COMMITTEE. Is Miss Finley present? If not, I will ask the Secretary to notify you officially at this time of the results of our recent balloting for officers. Miss Ashman.

SECRETARY ASHMAN: For President: Helen Hargrave; President-Elect: Ervin H. Pollack; Secretary: Doris R. Fenneberg; Treasurer: Huberta A. Prince; Board Member: Dennis A. Dooley.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Is there anything further to be brought to our attention? Apparently not. Then we will close this first session and stand recessed until the luncheon at 12:30.

The First General Session adjourned at eleven-thirty o'clock.

THE OPENING LUNCHEON SESSION

The Monday luncheon was held in the Terrace Room of the Antlers Hotel. President Dillard S. Gardner offered the following invocation:

Creator God and Heavenly Father: We ask Your blessings upon our meetings as we come together for fun and fellowship to laugh and to learn.

As a great American observed nearly two centuries ago, if no sparrow can fall without Your knowledge, it is not likely that we, with our limitations, can build a great organization without Your aid.

May we have Your abundant blessing as we deliberate and relax together in this wonderland of Your handiwork.

These things we humbly ask, if they be Your will.

Amen.

Following the serving of the luncheon. President Gardner introduced the

members of his charming family, Mrs. Dillard S. Gardner and their two daughters, Miss Julia Ann Gardner and Miss Betty Jane Gardner. President Gardner then introduced Mr. Walter M. Cox, Chairman of the Arrangements Committee, and his Committee members, Mrs. Martha L. Peacock and Miss Eulalia Olive Cook, and expressed to them the deep appreciation of the Association for their fine work. President Gardner next introduced the representatives of the Lawvers Co-operative Publishing Company, Harry Holcomb, Ross Kitt, and James Kelly. Miss Virginia A. Knox, Chairman of the Committee on Scholarships, was then presented and she in turn introduced the scholarship winners for this year. The four winners of the Matthew Bender Scholarships were:

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Miss Helen Schlough, University of Wisconsin

Miss Theresa Dutch, U. S. Department of Justice

Edward J. Bander, U. S. Court of Appeals, First Circuit

Adolfs Sprudzs, Northwestern University

Mr. Jerry W. Dye, University of California at Los Angeles, was introduced as the first winner of the Miles O. Price Scholarship.

Addresses of welcome were delivered by Albert R. Menard, Jr., Acting Dean, University of Colorado School of Law, and W. G. Packard, President, Shepard's Citations.

President Gardner then introduced Miss Margaret E. Coonan, Program Chairman for the Annual Meeting, and expressed to her the appreciation of the Association for her fine work. The speaker for the luncheon meeting was the Honorable O. Otto Moore, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Colorado. Chief Justice Moore, upon being introduced by President Gardner, delivered an address entitled "if Your Honor Please."

MONDAY AFTERNOON SESSION June 24, 1957

The Second General Session was called to order at two thirty o'clock by President Dillard S. Gardner.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: This session of our annual meeting will deal with the subject of "The One-Man Law Library: Problems and Solutions Explored." It will be conducted in round table fashion. May I introduce the participants: Helen A. Snook, Librarian, Detroit Bar Association Library. Chairman and Moderator; Corinne Bass, Law Librarian, University of Mississippi; Mrs. Marian G. Gallagher, Law Librarian, University of Washington; Mrs. Michalina Keeler, Librarian, Hartford Bar Library; and, Harrison MacDonald, Librarian, New Mexico Law Library.

I assure you that it was not intentional that Harrison is the only man on the panel. I offered to sit up here with him if he needed encouragement, but frankly, I think he is a little proud of the fact that he has this many ladies to himself. Without a further loss of time, I shall turn the program over to Miss Snook and the panel.

THE ONE-MAN LAW LIBRARY: PROBLEMS AND SOLUTIONS EXPLORED—A ROUND TABLE

MISS SNOOK: I now feel a little bit like my lawyers who come to me when

the court recesses and want to know all about corporation law in one easy chapter. We will try to touch, at least, on the problems of a one-man law library and their solutions in less than an hour. At first glance, this might appear to be a topic of limited scope, but before we conclude this session I hope that we will produce some suggestions for each one of you. A few weeks ago I shattered the silence of my own living room as I chuckled at a cartoon which appeared under the article entitled "Let's Redesign the Horse." I want to read that to you before we start. It was written by cartoon editor Ralph Stein and started off with a passage from the memoirs of former President Herbert Hoover recalling his early days with the United States Geological Survey in Nevada. Mr. Hoover wrote, "Most of the work was done on horseback during those two summers over trails and through the brush. I arrived finally to the conclusion that a horse was one of the original mistakes of creation. I felt him to be too high off the ground for convenience and safety on mountain trails. He would have been better if he had been given a dozen legs so he had the smooth and sure pace of a centipede. Furthermore, he should have had scales as protection against flies and a large water tank like a camel. Now, all of these gadgets were known to creation prior to the geological era when the horse was evolved. Why were they not used?"

Well, I have decided that, if the horse was creation's original mistake, the law librarian was perhaps the second. After reading all of these past committee reports, round-table discussions, recommendations, and so forth, concerning all that we are supposed to accomplish, how we should be educated, services we should perform, professional activities which we should join, it was clear to me that we should have been given the eight arms of the centipede and perhaps, amoeba-like, the capability of dividing ourselves into two parts so that we could accomplish twice as much or be in two places at once.

As I look around at these people I think I am quite satisfied with the creator's effort to date, so, I think we will proceed to try in a practical way to solve our problems in the shape in which we find ourselves and not as we might have been. We have a splendid panel here, and we will start out by giving you some of the problems and solutions as they appear in a law school library, and I introduce Miss Corinne Bass to cover that subject for

Miss Bass: It was in 1955 when the University of Mississippi celebrated its Centennial Year. Two of the speakers referred to the fact that at one time the librarian of the Law School was also the janitor. Now, things have not changed too much in a hundred years. The librarian still does janitorial work on occasion, and in the one-man library the librarian attempts to do whatever needs to be done.

By way of orientation let me say that we have eight full-time faculty members including the librarian, and we have three part-time, and for the February semester we had a student body of 123. The Law School offers two full semesters, and a summer session of nine weeks.

Now, the number of volumes in the law library as stated in the Law School Bulletin is over 30,000. That method of stating the size of the library in itself indicates one of the limitations of the one-man library. Many of our books are not indexed. I can tell you exactly how many books have been added within the past ten years— 9,323. But the basic figure is somewhat uncertain. Officially, the library hours are from 9:00 a. m. to 10:00 p. m. weekdays and from 2:00 to 10:00 p. m. on Sundays. Actually, our hours are more nearly those of Grand Central Station. Frequently, special arrangements are made for Sunday mornings and holidays and other hours during which the library is not officially open.

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The professional staff consists of the librarian, period. In addition, four part-time student assistants work a total of 56 hours a week. Now, that includes 321/2 hours of Saturday, Sunday, and night work at which time the students are asked to be on duty at the desk and do the daily shelving. That leaves only 23½ hours for library work other than shelving. Now, since the librarian keeps the Law School accounts and makes requisitions for all expenditures other than salaries and wages, part of this students' time is spent in making copies of the bills and requisitions. The saving circumstance is that we always have more applicants than jobs. I try to select as assistants those who are apparently interested, suited for the work, and able to obtain the cooperation of the other students.

One reason that we can operate at all with such a small staff is that the

students, themselves, do part of the library work. All stacks are open except for reserve books. No charging procedure is required for books used in the library. If books are to be taken out, the student signs for them by a very simple charge system. Frequently when the books are returned the student checks them in and returns the books to the shelves in the reading room or other areas where the shelving is not complicated.

The library serves to a certain extent the administrative offices of the University and faculty and students of University departments other than law. Our primary service, of course, is to Law School faculty and students and to attorneys. I should like to briefly discuss each of the latter three categories with some suggestion of the problems involved and the ways in which the service might be improved. When I began working on this paper I asked several of the faculty for comment on the services they missed because of the small staff. Strangely enough, they seemed generally satisfied with the service.

With a minimum staff we manage to do whatever is requested whether or not we have the extra time. We do not make available services which probably would be welcome if offered. For example, one faculty member wants all of the current issues of legal periodicals routed to him. Probably others would want this service if it were offered. Another faculty member sees the pages of the looseleaf services in his field before they are filed. Another wants all discarded advance sheets sent to him for clipping for a file that he makes up.

We borrow books on interlibrary loan when requested. That is one of the ways in which the larger libraries can help the smaller ones. Whenever I have called on other libraries for loans they have been most cooperative. When a faculty member is working on a particular project he may call on the library for special service. One has just finished writing a book on domestic relations. In addition to extra clerical work provided by the Law School, one of the library assistants has done quite a bit of mechanical research for the book. Also, when a faculty member is writing a law review article he may call on the library for special help. One professor has asked that the library books be picked up by a member of the library staff. The others return the books themselves.

I should like to do away with the squeaky wheel desk method of operating and encourage faculty members to ask for service, for more bibliographical work, reference in connection with faculty courses, and writing, and more duplicating of articles frequently assigned and so on.

The faculty participates in the library book selection. From time to time one may ask for a book which he needs immediately, and we have a faculty library committee which meets regularly with the librarian. Advertisements from publishers and dealers are filed by profession of interest. Before the meetings of the faculty committee these advertisements were sent to the professor concerned, and from these and other sources he makes suggestions. In that way we take advantage of the specialized knowledge of

the various faculty members. The actual selection is made by the committee and the librarian in the overall development of the library.

The service to students seems reasonably adequate. After all, learning to work independently in the library is an important part of the student's legal education. All entering students are required to take the course in legal bibliography. The librarian is the instructor in legal bibliography. The first lecture period is devoted to a description of the arrangement of the library and instruction in the use of the card catalog. Each student is required to read the library rules and to make a chart showing the location of the main sets.

The course includes nine detailed problem assignments which require the use of the main sets. By the end of the first semester the student is able to locate for himself most of the material he needs. Under our library rules no books may be taken out overnight with the exception of a few books of biography and legal history and jurisprudence. I should like to permit circulation overnight, even for reserve books. This would require more time on somebody's part for sending out overdue notices and so on.

I should like to devote much more time and attention to the encouragement of background, cultural, more or less recreational reading and to discussion with students of the books they will want for their own libraries and the sources from which the books may be obtained.

Attorneys make up the third major group. The University of Mississippi is located in the northern part of the

state, and there is no other large law library in that part of the state and few in the entire state. Consequently, the Law School library is used by the local and other attorneys of the state. In general, the attorneys do their own research. As with the faculty, I asked several of our patrons for suggestions for this paper. But, again, southern gentlemen all! After urging, there was some indication that additional help for specific problems might be welcome. I observe that the older attorneys may have more difficulty in using legal bibliographical tools than do the recent graduates.

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We do some telephone reference work. Occasionally, an attorney will write for a copy of a case or a statute or a law review. Usually one of the library assistants copies the material on his own time, and the librarian sends the copy to the lawyer with a note that the student has done the copying, and the lawyer sends a generous reimbursement to the student. Less frequently we send out a copy of the requested report or periodical, but prefer to copy it if the item is one that might be needed while away from the library. I should like to provide a photo-duplicating service and to give more individual attention and assistance to visiting attorneys.

I suppose that a discussion of library problems would not be even reasonably complete without some mention of library routine. We simply do not do many of the things that are done in the larger libraries. Our order procedure is very simple. Except for emergency repairs and mending torn pages, no bindery work is done in the library. Books are not opened nor

paged. No books are classified, and somewhat less than half are cataloged. Others, such as reports of states other than Mississippi, reports of administrative agencies, and English materials are merely shelf-listed; periodicals are not cataloged—current issues are entered on a visible file, and the bound volumes are shelf-listed. That is not too serious, because the periodicals are arranged alphabetically in the lower stacks, and usually it is simple enough to determine whether or not the library has a particular periodical. In most instances the person using the periodical has the exact reference or gets it from the Index to Legal Periodicals or some other source.

For books which are cataloged we use Library of Congress cards and the Columbia List of Subject Headings. When new books are received, the librarian makes a temporary author card with tracings, the student does the typing, LC cards are ordered, and LC cards as corrected are filed in the catalog as permanent cards, and the temporary cards are withdrawn. Some of the things that we do, some of the methods we use, would be pretty shocking to anyone who is a real cataloger at heart. An example of this might be our treatment of several hundred old textbooks which have come in as gifts. There is no room for the books in the main textbook collection, and the one-man librarian does not have the time to catalog them. For these books author cards only have been made by the librarian or his assistants. The cards have the redstained edge, and they are filed in a separate drawer of the card catalog. With that one exception my policy is

to either not catalog at all or to catalog in such a way that the work will not have to be done over at some future time.

Now, much of the responsibility for shelving is left to these student assistants. Shelf reading of various portions of the library has been assigned, and that student is then responsible for that part of the library. We find that the more authority delegated the more responsibility assumed. Not long ago one of the library assistants suggested that we take inventory of the textbook section. This is being done by the assistants. They do this when they have extra time from library work. It is not being done in approved fashion, but it will be a practical check. It will be a good check for practical purposes.

Now, I think one reason we can manage is that the library assistants themselves take a lot of the responsibility. When I first heard about this idea of theirs, I thought, "That is pretty impractical, one person taking a shelf-list drawer and trying to take inventory." But they are doing it, and, as I say, I think it will be a good check. It will be interesting to see how many books we have lost in the tenyear period under our unorthodox circulation procedures. Of course, I should like to have the library completely cataloged; I would like to have all duplicates listed for exchange purposes; I would like to have much more time for professional reading and for checking the catalogs and lists for new material and filling in missing volumes of our sets. I should like to offer more service to faculty and to students and to attorneys. In addition, I think it would be very helpful if

this organization could work out some plan of visiting or exchange librarianships similar to the visiting professorships available in many universities. Even a month or so with another library to observe the way in which others solve some of these problems might furnish a picture worth a thousand words. It would be useful even if it served only to convince you that your own method was, after all, the most effective.

At the present time an appropriation has been made and plans are underway for an addition to our Law School building. With greatly enlarged quarters, additional staff will be a necessity. Within the near future I expect to abandon with pleasure the doubtful distinction of my position as librarian of a one-man law library of a university.

MISS SNOOK: I think Miss Bass has given a good picture of a law school library, and I think she is probably fortunate in having her students available. I doubt that we are going to have time for the discussion that we had hoped to have following these papers. But one of the points that I thought we might have discussed would be the practicability in the law school of perhaps assigning each student, some time during his three-year course, to work in the library for a few weeks. I think it would be to the library's best interest perhaps and certainly to the student's, and as a librarian in a practitioner's library, it might save a little bit of our time because so frequently we hear the complaint, "Oh, yes, I took a course in legal bibliography in law school, but I don't remember too well. If you

would please take me through this process once, perhaps I will not bother you again." I think it is probably the problem that in law school the student gets only a résumé. Once he gets into practice, trying to make what he learned work is different.

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Next, we will turn to Mrs. Michalina Keeler for a practitioner's library, the Hartford Bar Library Association, and have a quick glance at what goes on in a Bar library.

MRS. KEELER: I am afraid that it will soon be very obvious that this is just a litany and that with every breath you will probably be saying, "Have mercy on us!" But this being a round-table on a one-man library, its problems and solutions, I feel it incumbent upon me to read my paper rapidly through to give you a view of my problems. For lo these many years, my library has been a second home to me. Many of its features are similar to every other library. Most of its difficulties are peculiar to my library alone. So, by way of preface, I would like to give a word picture of the library, since there are many here whom I have not had the privilege of greeting in Room 201, 95 Washington Street, at Hartford, Connecticut.

First, as to type of organization. In 1854, a number of Hartford's prominent lawyers formed an association under a then recently enacted law, whereby any group could incorporate as a public library in a political subdivision of the state by fulfilling certain conditions, including lodging "with the Secretary of State a copy of their articles of association." The act had no provision for financial support. Therefore, our founders specified in

the articles of association that upon signing the pact members be assessed \$10.00 annually for the use of the library, and the officers did not prove averse to collecting equivalent value in law books.

Needless to say, with the war clouds forming over the Mason-Dixon line, the funds originally collected to create and maintain a worthwhile law library were in a very few years wholly used up. The collecting of an annual fee of \$10.00 became increasingly difficult, and our association foundered. There are no minutes after 1857; therefore, much of what followed is reconstructed from other sources. Most of the books, about 400 cataloged and several runs of reports which were bookplated but not indexed on record, were absorbed by the State Library.

The Civil War was well over before another attempt was made to gather the scattered books and reorganize the Bar Library. In the meantime, a legislative act was passed in the Assembly of 1877 carrying the life-kernel of an appropriation proviso. The County Commissioners were to furnish the money from general tax funds. The library use was extended to every inhabitant of the county subject to regulations of the association, and as the principal use was for the courts and Bar, the library was located in the building housing the county courts. Money for the maintenance and enlargement of the Hartford Bar Library thus formed was drawn on order of the county representatives. Later amendments to this act affected only the amounts appropriated.

Now for the physical plant picture.

The present library is located on the mezzanine floor, between the two main levels housing trial courts in the County Building. We are on the front façade of a monumental building. dedicated and opened for use in Ianuary of 1929. Weekly swabbing of the corridor decks and polishing of brass doorknobs maintains the building in ship shape. The nearly 200 foot long library room is on two levels, the gallery being made accessible by comfortable staircases at each end. There are green steel stacks to accommodate our almost 26,000 volumes, and the main room stacks have a wood facing in a pleasing green color some call sage, others apple, depending upon whether at the moment they are filled with wisdom or sour in defeat. Anyway, there is appropriately enough a gold trim over all. Our floors are cork. The main room tables have recessed lights and seat about 30 individuals. There are five study cubicles and a phone room.

Recently I had considerable improvements made by way of modern lighting, the outgrowth of studies conducted during annual library conventions. And now, unbid and personally unwelcome, we are being made involuntary recipients of an unbelievably ugly monstrosity which when completed will pour forth unnatural, frigid gales called "conditioned air" at a time when a normally temperate zone conditions normal humans to expect the seasonal warmth in complete comfort as in years past, to which I eagerly bear witness.

The library is open Monday through Friday, 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., during court term, and Saturday from

9:00 to 12:00 noon. In the summer on weekdays we close one hour earlier, in compliance with the rest of the building, and have Saturdays off on long weekends. Our stacks are open to users, but there is continuous service rendered to any who desire help to the extent of bringing book and patron together, as new or old texts or cases or records are indicated, showing method for use thereof, and/or use of key numbers, citation tracing, furnishing of volume for subject breakdown when a cyclopedic work is indicated, but we do not constitute ourselves a committee of one to abstract or brief a case for the indolent or arrogant.

We request that users do not replace books on shelves and thus we keep records of their use. The library furnishes note paper, pencils, bookmarks, and a perambulating typewriter for emergency motions and record corrections. We have a photocopying device, but users help themselves; therefore, it gets little use.

The arrangement of books is a most logical one possible under the circumstances. It just about fills our rooms at present, for we must consider that libraries built in the twenties were given space for a maximum 20year growth. The thunder on the left as you enter the main room is the rumbling contention in the text section-by author or by subject? By way of compromise there is a little of each, to wit: Stacks A through D have alphabetical array by author; the two front tables display compact subject groups usually used as a unit. 1,001 or more books, circulating on two and four-week loans, are for lighter reading. This collection of books was established by an 1868 will of one Aaron White, a thrifty lawyer. The funds so gained have been used for book purchase since 1908.

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The current periodicals are displayed in a large stand at the main entrance, cumulated volumes are shelved in the gallery at the end of the run of state reports and close to a few boxed rare Connecticut Records and Briefs. We never discard an older edition of a textbook. Whatever we have before the current, live treatises in Stacks A to D downstairs, is preserved at the closed end of the gallery, closed by usurped space, reverter promised when the new building addition now in process relocates the Court Clerk's offices. We have a dusty corner in the attic under the eaves where we are supposed to keep little needed material. A partial set of Nürnberg Trial papers rests there. Also some ancient commission reports, and scorched English cases, duplicates dutifully accepted from an estate of a former officer of the Board.

And so we come to administration. The governing body is the library committee. The other officers are pillars of honor, integrity and professional distinction, meeting annually and raising occasional suggestions mostly on questions of expanding resources or timing pay raises to coincide with higher cost of living, providing the legislators are willing. There is one named librarian, by constitution an elected officer, but by usage and custom a liaison officer maintaining friendly relations between patrons and governing authority, welcoming traveling salesmen, harrying postal agents, calming obstreperous clients

who have trailed their counsel thither, nodding to stern judges, clutching at jangling telephones, humoring morose maintenance men and temperamental thermostats and overfed or underdamp aspidistra plants, being student confidante on term vacations, library association secretary, bookkeeper, purchasing clerk, legislative runner, and tea-pourer; who, having entered the little bailiwick of duties undertaken and accepted by all good members of the profession, must retain a sense of responsibility and initiative, loyalty to ethical standards, and a keen realization that final jurisdiction over the administration of the library, as a whole, rests in the library committee.

It is the library committee which is continually informed on business matters as well as developments affecting any established policy. They meet upon call of the librarian or of the chairman, and their cooperation and selflessness is fine to behold, their advice and guidance a solace. Thus it is that a one-man library professional employee is expected to be an able helmsman, knowing every reef, shoal and port, be it for a case on trial or a case on appeal; searching for a form for actor's agent or a case in point on a domestic difficulty; weighing possible purchases of books reviewed in journals; checking tax deduction or mortality tables; paging for telephone calls to persons being observed entering our quarters; supplying sharpened pencils; advising on angles in "a very recent parking lot case" later found to be two years old; effecting last minute rescue in a lawyer's lone-wolf search for "statute of limitations" in a state which indexes it under "limitations of actions," before a ten-minute court recess ends; keeping an address file of members and after-hour key privilege records up to date; training an eagle eye on the budget while wondering if a part-time assistant candidate will turn up who may accept what is left in the kitty—these are the qualities expected, taken for granted, and resorted to repeatedly.

Mentioning an assistant brings me up short, with a smile nevertheless, for I remember the scope notes furnished the panelists on this subject of library problems. There has never been an assistant at the Hartford Bar Library who did not fall in one of three categories: A former school teacher, a law student, or a full-fledged lawyer. Our "assisting," so-called, has been anything from a few hours a week helping file services and records and affording relief time for a harried full-time librarian, to full-day on partpay embryo understudy, never more than embryo because mutual hopes of development to capable understudy rank were dashed by economic betterment elsewhere. And so it goes, or, in effect the assistant went.

Now, if you have been following these undercurrents and overtones, you will have detected in my cryptic style a *modus operandi* designed to press ahead with elaborations. For these are my problems; some are partially solved, others hopelessly mired.

Problem No. 1: Appropriations. When ever did a library which is run on public funds receive sufficient money to provide adequate services by way of quantity of material and numbers in personnel? With a clientele of more than 1,200 active lawyers and an

indefinite count of the public relying upon the sole librarian, and maybe a half, were it not for the saving grace of a close neighbor, state or university library, the situation could prove an intolerable Gehenna. Yet those very lawyers who most need us will, as legislators, fail in providing the life-blood requested to save an anemic institution. Obviously, it is imperative to awaken the entire roster of patrons to the fact that they could have more and better library facilities, yet a call to the annual meeting brings only a token response in attendance because, "what you do, and the way you do it is wholly and amazingly satisfactory," -small consolation that. If our users would only realize that often it is by the grace of God that they are able to locate the librarian between phone calls to fetch a book to Judges' chambers where it will sit while he is on another trial and no duplicate available; or, that they may study only a digest of an article because the periodical is not on subscription due to lack of funds; or, that they can only run down a citation to within five years because that is all the library has: or, that later statutes of most states are not within our scope of purchase. Occasionally someone realizes just something like that, and is only temporarily annoyed, because the librarian rushes into the breach and borrows from another kind friend.

Also a large problem that it is necessary to mention is the lack of provision for retirement security. As was illustrated above, often another department or wholly foreign employment agency can lure away help and possible successors because it is able

to offer, together with a greater immediate remuneration, the assurance of pension provisions. A one-man free library does not fall within Federal Social Security provisions. Due to lack of funds, few librarians such as we can obtain outside commercial pension retirement plans. In Connecticut, county law libraries are not included under state retirement systems, and there has been resistance of late to personal pension bills. Just where can a one-man library look to for old-age security? This American Association of Law Libraries studied this problem as long ago as in the pre-World War II era, and no remedial conclusion was reached. (See Report of the Special Committee to Study and Report on Pension and Retirement Plans, 35 Law Library Journal 269 (1942).

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Problem No. 2: Space. Again, public opinion must be stirred to get timely action on improving physical facilities. Allowance of 20 years for growth was in the days when such expansion did not visualize replacements cumulating in Volumes 1 and 1-A, and books 2 and 2-A, Part 1 and Part 2, ad infinitum. The ingenious librarian shifts and pitches and chucks, but there is still the final shuffle, the move which is checkmate. In my particular library there is a vision in the near future of improved facilities due to an addition to the Court House. But, there is a disquieting rumor that another department may get there first, because they can make more noise, no doubt. So, someone must "face them lions in the cage tonight," and make them roll over. Only who shall it be?

Problem No. 3: Quality and Quantity of Resources and Services. Some

years ago Dean Wigmore said, in effect, that it is a misguided thing to have a library committee make the sole determination on book selection and orders. He was for making the librarian responsible in this department, assuming her to be rational. If this be so, to soften the burdensome responsibility I am about to suggest that request blanks be tried. They can be periodically distributed, or constantly available in the library. New titles as announced can be posted, with definitive subtitles or brief contents and price to be used as a guide in filling these request blanks which have columns for checking, such as: "Very important to me," "Could use occasionally," "Never need this subject," "Hold off buying temporarily, better work coming," and a space for the name of the work and line for patron's name. These blanks would be checked quarterly or semi-annually, and would guide the librarian in her decisions. This is public opinion working.

Early in my career I was taught that it is a librarian's business to see that books are given use. She must know her books; next, members should be made aware of library contents and encouraged to read parts of interest at least. We sometimes wonder what became of the required course in legal bibliography whenever we meet a man who can neither run down citations nor use annotations or tables. This is the man who expects all that kind of work to be done by the lone librarian. Definitely, these are not the days of court messenger custodial service, or low-grade page assistance or infrequent part-time help. Like floating ectoplasm at a seance, it only appears

that the librarian is in more than one place at a time. She really could be, in the person of an able assistant if there was money to hire one, with a view to the future succession. Once again emphasis must be on the future and all it connotes.

This kaleidoscopic observation of problems that bedevil a one-man library has not yet ended. As so often happens, Elbert Hubbard's motto to the effect that "If you want something done, ask the busy man; no one else has time" comes to roost in the library. Of course, complete impartiality of the neutral ground signified in all libraries may have been one reason here, too. But the Hartford County Lawyers' Referral Plan, when put into operation, found a harbor in the Bar Library and has been with us since. In a tight little community like one in the Nutmeg State, this referral business is not too flourishing, but it is a responsibility to lend an ear to lachrymose callers desirious of collecting for a "terrible fall," or taking time to ferret some information out of a wooden farmer who has made the rounds of dozens of law offices before he heard of the referral system. "And the darkness falls from the wings of night" while records wait completion, reports remain unborn and unpublished, and the labels stay unglued. And as a final thrust, there are even mysterious rumors of amazing translating and interpreting abilities, greatly overrated, I assure you, but having gone the rounds, often leave this easymark holding the bag while we search for the man "who knows 30 tongues." How does one learn to say "No"?

In conclusion, I leave this fragment:

I am convinced that the one-man libraries are heading for oblivion; we just cannot offer less services than we do and live.

MISS SNOOK: Thank you, Mrs. Keeler. I am quite intrigued with your emphasis on learning how and when to say no. So many times in our eagerness to serve we lean over backwards. I was intrigued with Michalina's conclusion on how we learn to say no. So many times in our eagerness to take home to our patrons the fine things we learn here at these Institutes and meetings, we are inclined to run ahead of our interference. I think perhaps a service offered to our patrons and then withdrawn is far more frustrating to them than never to have known the benefits of it at all.

Now, I think we will turn for counsel to our good friend, Harrison Mac-Donald, Librarian of the New Mexico Law Library. He has had practice in both the law libraries and school libraries, libraries both large and small, and is in a good position to tell us how large libraries may help the small.

MR. MACDONALD: I warn you that I shall be very brief. In the summer of 1927 I was working at the Harvard Business School Library when a telephone call came from the then Dean of the Boston University School of Law asking me if I would consider assuming the librarianship there. I said I would think about it. Of course, I immediately consulted the Business School librarian, who said, "Take it by all means. You'll be a big toad in a small puddle." I am sure he meant to be complimentary, and I have never forgotten how applicable is the term to a one-man library.

To cut this bit of autobiography down to a decent limit, I did accept, but not without some misgivings, for my new quarters contrasted unfavorably with the almost palatial new library I had left. But after one glance, I said to myself, "Hmm—plenty of chance here for improvement and plenty of opportunity for service." So, I found during the next 20 years that service, like virtue, is its own reward.

You can perceive then that "service" is to be the theme of my remarks, and it is especially pertinent to our discussion since the word is implicit in all that law librarians do themselves or have done for them by other librarians.

Before I tackle the topic assigned to me, I should like to give you a glimpse into the typical morning of a librarian of a moderate-sized state law library with only two assistants and one part-time person. Upon your arrival at your office, you open your mail and route it. Usually, if you happen to be considerate, you will help the girls reshelve the many books the industrious lawyers have used the night before.

Then you settle down to a perusal of your mail, and may find several requests for books from out-of-town lawyers. These you mail at once for service, remember, is your watchword! The phone rings and the State Engineer wants some Federal material on "waters." Your first assistant, who is in charge of documents, provides the necessary information. Your new part-time assistant, worth her weight in gold in an under-staffed library, you set to work on a project in the base-

ment stacks after she has first filed the looseleaf services. Your book mail arrives. In it are many Federal and state documents. The books you enter in a reception book which we find an invaluable aid to all concerned. Books and documents you send on the way to be processed and shelved with you, yourself, providing copy for catalog cards for certain new books.

You notice a list of books that you had prepared to order and observe that your secretary, now weighted down with the care of archival documents and the keeping of an elaborate set of books, is busy with her monthly report to the State Budget Director, and you say, "Oh, heck, I'll do it myself." And you do.

You glance outside and the statehouse personnel are driving, ever so promptly, to lunch. And then your stomach prompts the query: "I wonder what the neighbors have brought in?"

How can larger law libraries help the smaller ones? In many ways, I should say, both directly and indirectly. Ways and means have been explored at various conferences and in articles and papers. But, offhand, I believe that many of the most worthwhile helps have come indirectly from larger to smaller libraries. Here are some of them: Miles Price's A Catalog for a Law Library of 15,000 Volumes; books on legal research from Hicks down to Pollack; annual reports of librarians; printed catalogs of libraries; articles by librarians concerning their own libraries; checklists and bibliographical data and book reviews by librarians; articles and papers read at

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conferences, nearly all relating to some phase of library administration; and selected lists for small libraries. Among direct helps, I would list: Union catalogs, interlibrary loans and library gifts and exchanges.

Also, the librarian of a smaller library, wishing to form a "Friends of the Library" program, may seek advice from one who has been eminently successful. In that connection, I well recollect the pleasant and profitable hours I spent with the late Frederick C. Hicks. It was one of my most memorable experiences. From it emerged a most successful organization of alumni. Our previous Dean, I recall, started the ball rolling with a check for \$1,000. I am sure that my colleagues will come up with many more concrete suggestions than these.

But, among all the direct helps the larger law libraries can give their smaller brethren, the gift of books provides the most necessary and satisfactory service. For example, I shall never forget the many kindnesses of the greatly beloved Eldon James. He gave me carte blanche to many duplicates which my own library sadly needed. My opportunities to return the favors were scant, indeed, but you can be assured that I welcomed such few opportunities when they came. Arthur Pulling was also most kind, and I know that Earl Borgeson is no less generously inclined than the aforementioned. Much can be done, much doubtless is being done, along these lines all over the country, and I would strongly urge all the larger law libraries to open their hearts and their duplicate shelves to their neighbors

on the other side of the tracks. That is the best kind of service—service to friends who thereby can give better service to their clientele.

Miss Snook: Thank you, Mr. Mac-Donald. I am sure that one thing we must all learn to do is to minimize our time by not trying to redo something that perhaps someone has already done better. Next, we will hear from Marian Gallagher who will tell us what the Joint Committee on Cooperation between the American Association of Law Libraries and the Association of American Law Schools has done and hopes to do to eliminate the term "one-man law library," at least from the law schools.

MRS. GALLAGHER: Miss Snook, ladies and gentlemen, there was a man on the schedule for this panel to keep Harrison company, Louis Piacenza. This spot was reserved for the Chairman of the Joint Committee on Cooperation between the American Association of Law Libraries and the Association of American Law Schools, which I am not. It may be that my substitution when the Chairman had conflicting engagements is not too illogical, because if there is anything the Joint Committee on Cooperation does, it is to work jointly and cooperatively with itself, and the Chairman is one of the more practiced. Furthermore, a great part of the work preparatory to what we hope will be, if not the knockout blow, at least the eye-glazing jolt to the one-man library, went on during my term as Chairman and with much shuffling of carbon copies I am prepared to tell you what fans that hope.

The Joint Committee, as you know,

long has been associated, in the minds of members of both associations, with library standards and often has been given credit for, and taken blame for, things over which it had no control. One of the things over which it has the least control is the one-man library. Not because the one-man librarian and all of his colleagues aren't willing to do away with it, but because the people he serves aren't willing to do away with it. They are pleased with it. In fact, some of them dote on it.

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Adequate library service is like power steering. Until you have had it, you don't want it. You say it is only for old ladies. After you get it, you don't think much about it. Then, when for some reason you have to go back to old-fashioned steering, you realize that you might as well be driving a truck. Let me give you some examples of the lengths these people who have not tried power steering, these people who dote on the one-man library, will go to ward off threats to their character-building austerity.

The Association of American Law Schools Library Standards which, while they purport to govern only law school libraries, are of importance to all types of law libraries simply by virtue of being the only standards in existence, provided first in 1937 that all Association of American Law Schools libraries have a full-time qualified librarian. The Joint Committee had much to do with the work preparatory to adoption of that standard.

In 1950 a special Association of American Law Schools Committee was appointed to propose revision of all of the Library Standards, and there might have been hope that this special committee, not being composed entirely of librarians, as the Joint Committee often is, would be less suspect as the author of self-serving provisions. Its proposals were published in the Journal of Legal Education in advance of the Association of American Law Schools annual meeting, to provide dissenters the opportunity to present their views.

The special committee's proposed amendment concerning law librarian and staff read: "The law library, in order that it be administered in conformity with the best library practice, shall have, in addition to the law librarian, a staff of at least one professional and such clerical assistance as is required by the type and quantity of library service rendered by the library." The explanation which accompanied the published draft left the definition of "professional" in some doubt but, nevertheless, the idea apparently was frightening enough to stir up the dissenters, because by the time the Committee presented its written proposal at the 1951 Annual Meeting, they had watered it down to this: "But in any case at least one full-time assistant, either clerical or professional, should be provided in order that the law librarian can carry out his professional responsibilities."

This, apparently, was still a threat of the darker sort. When the report was actually presented to the assembled members, the Committee had been persuaded to amend it further to this: "But in any case at least the equivalent of one full-time assistant, either clerical or professional shall be provided . . ." Now we are back to student assistants.

At that point the power-steering-isfor-old-ladies men went to work on the whole report. They said, among other things, that small schools had not been represented on the Committee, and one supposes, really, that seizing upon the opportunity to object, and having those objections honored, is not the same as having a finger in the original pie. They said that the proposed revisions were merely quantitative, whereas, standards ought to set out objectives.

More intriguing, perhaps, are some of their specific objections: One school said that it received all the help it needed from the university library, and therefore hadn't felt the need of a full-time librarian, although one had been indicated by the Standards since 1937, but had appointed one of its faculty members to assume the role. This school seemed not so upset over the full-time assistant provision (perhaps another faculty member could be appointed to help the first), but was considerably incensed by the provision that the law librarian should have a separate office. The law librarian faculty member already had one office.

One dean came with a list of items he had had his one-man librarian prepare to prove what hardship these new standards, if adopted, would work on his school. It can be supposed that the librarian realized a certain grim glee in the preparation of the list, but one wonders if he really expected the dean to have the courage to read it out loud. This is what that dean revealed: that his law school was the

first established in the United States and in 100-plus years had collected 16,000 volumes. To meet the proposed standards, it would have had to buy 4,000 more volumes, a clear upsetting of a long-established and leisurely acquisition pace, to say nothing of money. The librarian had advised him that the proposed revisions would further create inconvenience in forcing remedy of these defects: One reading room with insufficient table space, poor lighting and poor ventilation; no office for the law librarian and no work space; the law librarian's salary was inadequate for the recommended faculty rank; the professional assistant would have to be paid, although the librarian offered, or someone had suggested to him, that \$500 of his allotment for three student assistants might be contributed to the assistant's salary.

And so, with much dissatisfaction over standards that would cause unreasonable effort on the part of the smaller schools, the whole thing was referred to another committee, which brought in the following year a new revision, including this proposal relating to librarian and staff: "The law librarian shall be provided with such professional and clerical assistance as is necessary in order that the proper functions of the library be performed in full and adequate fashion."

This was adopted and is our present standard. There was no discussion, although the chairman of the new committee did explain that the committee had "undertaken to develop this on a qualitative basis," thus avoiding the quantitative approach which had been so objectionable.

The excess of qualitative quality in

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ent problem. As long as the one-man librarian knocks himself out as strenuously as did his predecessors, and certainly if he's the first librarian the school has had he will appear to do much more than that, then these faculties who are used to it will say that the proper functions of the library are being performed in full and adequate fashion. We need something more to show them than the fact that the librarian is getting circles under his eyes. We need to be able to show them what they are missing.

Sometimes they discover it when

this standard is what creates our pres-

Sometimes they discover it when they go away as visiting professors, but not enough of them get invited and too many who get invited don't come back. It is therefore more practical to take the word in to them. Whether the standard is to be strengthened by revision or whether the qualitative definition is to be strengthened, we need statistics to prove that certain services which would make these objectors better law teachers can be performed by the adequate library staff, services which their own staffs are unable to perform.

If they are going to take note of such statistical proof, it should come from the Association of American Law Schools and not from the American Association of Law Libraries, which has a self-serving interest and which some of them look upon as merely a pleasant annual diversion for their one-man librarian. Such help, we hope, is coming from the Association of American Law Schools. There will be an opportunity for each school librarian to help prevent its death aborning.

Two years ago there was appointed

another special Association of American Law Schools Committee, the Committee on Law School Administration and University Relations, chairmanned by Dean Lehan Tunks of Rutgers University. Its function, briefly, was to assemble information concerning problems of a financial and intellectual character facing university law schools. Assembling information, in our world, unless we have a survey director, which they don't, means a questionnaire. The preliminary draft of this Committee's questionnaire was presented for discussion at the 1955 Association of American Law Schools' annual meeting. Some of the questions dealt with the law school library, and Vernon Smith, the 1955 Chairman of the Joint Committee, offered its services in revising that portion in order to make the information, once it might be assembled, more meaningful. Dean Tunks and Dean Charles W. Fornoff of the University of Toledo, who had primary responsibility for the library portion, were most cooperative and incorporated almost all of the Joint Committee's suggestions into the proposed final draft now called an "Inquiry into the Adequacy and Mobilization of Certain Resources in American Law Schools to Educate for the Legal Profession." As a result we hope to have sometime in the future statistical information which will come closer than any we have had before to showing the relationship between the size of the staff and the quality and quantity of library service.

The "Inquiry" will go out shortly to all law schools on the American Bar Association approved list, thus reaching more schools than those

which are members of the Association of American Law Schools. To soften the pain, it will be substituted for this year's annual questionnaire from the Council of the Section of Legal Education of the American Bar Association, but there will be some pain. The proposed final draft contains 90 pages of quizzing for the Dean and 17 pages of quizzing for the faculty. There are one and a half pages of questions to the faculty concerning adequacy of library service. It will not be necessary for the faculty to consult the librarian about the answers and it may be conducive to more honest answers if it be assumed that the librarian will never see the answers. If they are to be of any use in self-improvement, we must trust to your ingenuity in getting a look after a reasonable period of apparent acceptance of that assumption.

Among the Dean's 90 pages there are 12 pages of questions concerning administration of the library, and it will be a very odd dean who fills these out himself. So, if you are a law school librarian, save a few hours from your summer schedule. There are the usual questions about expenditures and acquisitions and size of staff, but in addition there are questions aimed at information which has never been available before. They are interesting, I think, but since definition of continuation, method of book count, and whether the librarian attends professional meetings has nothing to do with the subject of one-man libraries, I pass to the portion that does concern it.

Section 5 of the "Inquiry's" library section deals with library staff and services. Besides the conventional questions about number and educational achievements of the staff, it requests an estimate of the number of hours per week spent by various members in 23 specific activities: The bread-and-butter routines that engage the one-man librarian, and reference work for students, for faculty, for Bar, for others; law school, university, community activities; professional association activities including professional writing; and professional reading—the faculty reads on the job, why shouldn't the librarian?

Just as promising as the 23 specifics as a source of information about the returns from a more adequate staff is the twenty-fourth item labeled "Other Services-Describe Briefly." The examples cited in the "Inquiry" to show what is meant by "other services" are "preparation of special indexes, histories, clipping files, bibliographies, reading lists, duplication of materials, exchange of duplicates, etc." These extra services and sometimes even adequate cataloging, classification, and reference assistance are considered luxuries by the conventional steering schools. We hope that the information elicited by the "Inquiry" will furnish positive proof that they are not progressive nonsense invented by a few schools possessing more money than sense, and that there is a definite relation between quality of service and size of staff.

We wish we might also expect a definite relation between size of staff and the degree of contentment with library services expressed in the faculty portion of the questionnaire, but this seems too optimistic. There are many who know not what they miss.

If you are a one-man librarian, you will not fill out this inquiry in the spare time available in one of your normal working days. But for the good that may come of it later, you can afford to burn an extra light bulb. If you are not a one-man librarian, your estimate of who spends how much time doing what will take a little longer, but it may be a good time for you to survey your staff functions anyway, and this will provide the necessary incentive.

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Theoretically, there should be at least one library so adequately staffed that the results of the inquiry will be of no use to it in raising its own standards. If you are the librarian of one of those more adequately staffed libraries, please do not ignore the inquiry because of it. You too can profit from a survey of differences in the efficiency of staff utilization, and furthermore, the rest of us need your statistics in the final total.

Miss Snook: Thank you, Mrs. Gallagher. I think it is very easy to see that our problems all relate to money, time, and space, and, of course, money being the root of all evil, certainly, if we had more of that, it would solve some of our other difficulties. We will hear much about all we hope to require in the way of a librarian in a small one-man library as this meeting progresses. He is one who needs the best but the least likely to get it. But that doesn't mean that we must not keep on trying. I want to give you a quote from Lucile Elliott: "Since perfection is not attainable, the process of forward motion must be a goal." I turn this back to the President.

President Gardner: I do wish we had time to give to discussion. Frankly, my own reaction, as I move about the room, is that this is one of the best prepared panels that I have ever heard in this Association. I want to thank each one of the participants individually and the group collectively for an excellent presentation. I think all of you will agree with that. Now, because our time is limited, it will be necessary to adjourn.

The Second General Session adjourned at four o'clock.

WEDNESDAY MORNING SESSION

June 26, 1957

The Third General Session was called to order at nine o'clock by President Gardner.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: The meeting will please come to order. Today we will consider the subject "The Law Library as a Legislative Service Agency." Miss A. Elizabeth Holt, Law Librarian, Nevada State Library, will serve as Chairman and Moderator. Members of the panel include Mr. Philip A. Hazelton, Law Librarian, New Hampshire State Library; Mr. I. Albert Matkov, Law Librarian, Massachusetts State Library; and, Mr. Howard M. Adams, Law Librarian, Minnesota State Library. At this time Miss Holt will proceed.

THE LAW LIBRARY AS A LEGISLATIVE SERVICE AGENCY —A ROUND TABLE

MISS HOLT: A panel discussion on legislative reference work would appear to have a very limited appeal to

law librarians and yet, when you delve into the work, it does have a meaning for every law librarian. Margaret Hutchins said in 1944 that, "Actual techniques used in answering reference questions are fundamentally the same in all types of libraries;" therefore, the snags which we state law librarians are caught on and our method of breaking loose from the confines of the snag should offer all of you some concrete ideas of how to overcome difficulties in doing your reference work. If you do not receive at least one idea from our discussion we will happily refund you the price of your admission ticket.

Any discussion of reference work must be built on a definition of reference work, which to date has never been done satisfactorily. Margaret Hutchins says reference work includes direct, personal aid and activities aimed at making information as easily available as possible. Pierce Butler states, "... it is that process by which civilized man is able to obtain specific information at will by use of books which have been organized into a library." Each definition has merit and each contains an important feature of legislative reference work-the personal aid plus the organization of materials into a library. The National Legislative Conference in its Guide to the Objectives and Functions of the Legislative Reference Library defines legislative service as representing "the process of discovery, procuring, maintaining and utilizing materials likely to provide both ready answers and more detailed replies to questions and problems which come before the legislature." In legislative reference service

the concept of providing assistance reaches its broadest implications. Hence we broaden the concepts of materials supplied and the degree of assistance given even though we may narrow the body of patrons to whom we offer service.

Legislative reference work is done in answer to requests from members of the legislature, the executive departments which deal with the legislature and with other people interested in legislation. The information desired may be any type from the phone number of a legislator's cousin who lives in town to which states have considered legislation on requiring all food handlers to have TB tests made. The average person would assume that legislative reference work lasts only during the session of the body, but actually the work starts months ahead of time and it ceases only when interest in the subjects considered dies. And then it may not die completely. Questions are still being asked as to the legislative intent behind the passage or the failure to pass the Eighteenth Amendment.

Most agencies doing legislative reference work would agree that the work has the sky as the limit and that time is of the essence. Requests such as the one for the laws of the other 47 states on labeling milk containers in time for the next session of the legislature which is 20 minutes later are not extraordinary. Information on the public reaction to laws passed by other legislatures several years ago are rather common. Even though an answer is not always in existence, still an effort is made to unearth as much information on the subject as is possible. You

can see why legislative reference work can be an exciting challenge and also a maddening task.

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Each state government has one or more agencies which are responsible for doing legislative reference. The agency may be a bill drafting department, the office of the legislative counsel, the state library, the state law library, or a special legislative reference section. The agency which does the legislative reference has several problems to solve in doing its work. Ordinarily time places a limitation on what is done. Legislatures meet for a specified time and the members need their information immediately or, at the most, within days. If needs have not been foreseen, all too frequently there is not sufficient time to allow acquiring the information. An annotated list of source materials available within the city can save the day. A small staff or an untrained staff can hamper the services offered but even inadequate help can be partially overcome by a workable system of recording questions by clerical assistants in the legislature or the other agencies which assist the legislators. A program of forwarding these questions to the proper source for handling can result in phenomenal success in getting answers out in time to be of use.

Irrespective of what agency is basically responsible for the answers to legislative query, the state library and state law library do a good share of the work and the supplying of source materials. Here, as in any other agency serving the legislature, beforehand planning and preparation can assist in increasing the ability to supply needed information on short order. Let us

look into the workings of the various operations behind the legislature.

Albert Matkov of the Massachusetts State Library will guide us in examining some of the typical agencies which supply legislators with information.

Mr. Matkov: State legislators, conscientious ones, that is, must have information on a multitude of subjects in order that they may satisfactorily perform their formal task of enacting laws. Yet, no matter how conscientious a legislator may be, there never was a time since the days of the organization of the first legislatures in this country that each and every member of these bodies could be or were informed on every petition or bill that they were required to act upon. Thus, there developed the first agency which supplied all the members with information, namely, the standing committee of the legislature. Please note that with respect to this agency I use the past tense of the word "supplied" information in the years between the end of the Revolutionary War and the middle of the nineteenth century. The standing committees did make a written report which gave the committee's reasons why it was for or against a bill that was referred to the legislature. Since that time, however, most state legislative standing committees simply report out a statement to the effect that they are either for or against the bill. Nowadays, many of the standing committees' reports are accepted by the legislature, particularly the adverse reports.

A study made of the Massachusetts legislatures showed that since 1900, 99 percent of the adverse reports made by

the standing committees were accepted by the legislature. The point I wish to make at this time is that as to a bulk of the bills that come before the present-day legislature, the individual legislator must simply rely entirely upon the judgment of the standing committees that studied the bill. Another agency or method for supplying information which was second in the point of development is the interim or recess committee and commission. An interim committee consists of senators and representatives chosen by the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House, respectively. It is authorized to sit during the recess of the legislature to investigate and study some subjects and to make a written report of its findings to the following session of the legislature. It could also be a standing committee authorized to sit during the recess. An interim commission differs only as to the members. It may consist of nonlegislators appointed by the Governor and members of both branches of the legislature or may consist entirely of nonlegislators appointed by the Governor.

Interim committees were used by the California Legislature as early as 1851. In Massachusetts they were first used in the early 1880's. However, it is since 1900 that there has been a rapid increase in the use of interim committees and commissions. To use Massachusetts as an example, between 1880 and 1900 less than ten such committees were created. Between 1900 and 1918 there were approximately 30, and between 1918 and the present day there were over 500 such committees and commissions created.

A third method used by the legisla-

tors to gather information is the authorization of governmental agencies to make special studies during the recess and to report to the following session of the legislature.

The rapid increase previously noted of the use of interim committees and commissions was largely responsible for the creation of the agency known as the Legislative Research Council. A council is fundamentally a permanent joint standing committee of the legislature with a trained nonlegislative research staff. Within recent years several agencies have developed that are of a permanent and specialized nature. They are responsible only to the legislature and consist of nonlegislators. These agencies are, first, the Senate and House Counsel, and that is spelled c-o-u-n-s-e-l. The functions of the Senate and House Counsel are usually bill drafting, advising the legislature on legal matters, and some are concerned with the revision of statutes. A second group of agencies are the revisers of statutes or revision committees or commissions. These are particularly concerned with the revision of statutes and nothing else.

Third and finally, the legislative auditors. These individuals scrutinize for the legislature the handling of state funds by the various departments of the executive branch. An agency that should not be omitted is the judicial council. Aside from the regular reports it is required to make, the judicial council is often authorized by the legislature to make special reports, particularly on legal matters.

Miss Holt: Thank you, Mr. Matkov. Howard Adams of the Minnesota State Law Library should be able to brief us on the part which a state law library plays in the legislative scene.

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Mr. Adams: Probably every law library is called upon occasionally for assistance in legislative reference work for the simple reason that most legislation is either drafted by attorneys or examined by someone "learned in the law" for constitutional or legal sufficiency. And attorneys are accustomed to seek their information whether it be of a strictly legal nature or not from the libraries most familiar to them-law libraries. The amount of this type of service which is expected of the library will depend to some extent upon the location of the library to the source of the demand. The Minnesota State Law Library, because it is located on the third floor of the State Capitol, is ideally situated to offer its services to the largest number of potential users for legislative reference purposes.

In addition to the favorable location, the library has a collection that contains excellent source materials for basic reference research. The collection contains over 200,000 volumes of statutes, session laws, digests, reports and decisions, both judicial and administrative, texts and treatises, and covers Federal, state and foreign law. The periodical collection contains practically every item listed in the Index to Legal Periodicals and many not found there. The weakness of the collection from the legislative reference standpoint is that it contains very little material other than legal. This is offset by the fact that there are four libraries within the immediate area, an eight mile radius, that are of the more general type.

To organize, maintain and administer this collection the library has a staff of eight. Of these eight, three are concerned entirely with custodial or clerical functions. Of the remaining five, three are engaged in the acquisition and preparation of new material for use in the collection, which includes ordering, receiving and cataloging. That leaves only two of the staff, the librarian and the assistant librarian, for reference work and assistance in using the collection. However, under normal conditions this is adequate, but it is obvious that the amount of the type of research usually required for legislative reference work that can be handled is limited. Nevertheless, because of the factors that will appear later in the discussion, this limitation is not as serious as it might seem on the surface.

Our library, as a matter of fact, becomes during the legislative sessions a focal point for various agencies, groups and individuals who are concerned with obtaining legislative reference materials. The services of the library are offered freely to all of these persons and groups. Perhaps at this point it is in order to identify some of the most important potential users. Minnesota has established by law a Legislative Research Committee. This Committee consists of a permanent staff and is supervised by a group of legislators appointed for that purpose at the close of each session of the legislature. Its primary function is to collect and organize data on various subjects requested or approved by the supervisory committee. The law library is really the basic source of information for this agency, although it is supplemented by the agency's own collection of periodicals and pamphlet materials. Since the staff members do mostly research, they quickly become familiar with the library's collection and its organization, and our reference service consists primarily of suggesting sources of information which they have overlooked or of which they are unaware.

The other potential users in order of importance are: (1) the bill drafting agency set up during the session; (2) the Revisor of Statutes; (3) the Attorney General's office; (4) the members of the legislature; and (5) the civic interests such as the League of Women Voters, the Minnesota State Bar Association, legislative sections, and various representatives of private interests.

One group not enumerated above, but which in the last several years has become increasingly important, is the interim committees established by the legislature. Twenty such committees were established by the 1955 legislature for the 1955-1957 biennium. More than 20 such committees were established by the legislature recently adjourned. These committees are appointed to study and report to the folling legislature on problems which the legislature deems important. Most of them have headquarters in the Capitol building and have some sort of staff to do research. The law library is, of course, one of their important sources of assistance and information.

To all the above groups the library offers its full services. Copies of bills introduced in past sessions are on file with the library, as are the legislative journals. During the session, the legis-

lature provides the library with one full-time employee. The duties of this extra employee are given over completely to getting copies of bills of earlier sessions as requested, keeping a file of current printed bills, journals, etc., and keeping an index of sorts of bills introduced during the current session. This information is primarily for the legislators but is open to all. Any information that is requested along this line and cannot be immediately found by this temporary employee is referred to the permanent staff. For more general type of information or assistance requested, only the permanent staff is used. Frequently, information is requested that is of the general reference type and the library uses its contacts with the other libraries in the area in the attempt to supply it. We often request material on interlibrary loan to meet these demands. The University of Minnesota library, both the law library and the general library, have been extremely generous in helping us when called upon, as have the Minneapolis and St. Paul Public Libraries. Our library keeps a verticle file of pamphlet material, the primary purpose of which is to supply information on current problems that it is anticipated will be in demand by these groups. Because we do have access to several good general libraries in our immediate vicinity, we do very little buying of permanent material for this purpose. We subscribe to Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature, as it gives us an idea of what is current in that general field; we can usually borrow items listed, as our collection has very few of the periodicals indexed in

this publication. The nature of this kind of reference work is of the broad general type that often goes well beyond that usually expected and requested by the legal profession. In fairness, it must be admitted that because the several agencies have people to do the actual collecting and digesting of data, much of our work consists primarily of supplying basic and bibliographic materials and assistance.

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So far as keeping records of research done, our library doesn't to any extent. The results of legislative reference research are usually embodied in a report by the agency making the study and the basic sources of information are indicated in that. We receive copies, or at least are supposed to, of all such reports. If the information is for personal use by a legislator or lobbyist, its value usually ends with the session. It would seem that the main purpose of keeping records of research done is to save time if the problem is to be researched again and the reports pretty well cover that. Statisticswise, we have found them to be of doubtful value, except where some supervising agency demands them, and such is not required of this library.

The above discussion represents the impact of legislative reference work upon a state law library where the various agencies engaged in this type of work have no intrinsic connection with the library itself. If, as in some cases, the law library is part of a library system which includes a general type of collection of which special collections such as law, legislative reference, etc., are organized and administered as departments, the impact of

such reference work is probably considerably greater. Libraries of this type no doubt are responsible for the researching, collecting and compiling of data on a larger scale than libraries like the one under consideration. Such work is extremely time-consuming, and the law library, which is an independent unit, is seldom staffed adequately enough to perform such work, unless there is some special provision made for it.

The type and extent of legislative reference work done by the Minnesota State Law Library is probably fairly typical of what is expected and offered by a law library of its kind. In libraries having only specialized collections, the ratio of the staff to the size of the collection is much lower than in libraries having a general collection. That portion of the staff available for reference service is, in relation to the size of the collection, also small. This imposes a limit on the amount of this type of reference work that can be handled satisfactorily in a given period of time. The agencies using the collection usually recognize this limitation and govern their demands accordingly, or else begin a campaign to enlarge the staff. Up to the present time, those agencies and persons who call upon the resources of our law library appear to be satisfied with the status quo.

MISS HOLT: Thank you, Mr. Adams. To adapt the state law library to the legislative needs requires careful consideration of routine procedures, and Philip Hazelton of the New Hampshire State Library has collected a few ideas on these adjustments.

Mr. HAZELTON: I come from one of

the very small states where I am deemed the one and only law and legislative reference librarian. We serve judges, attorneys, state departments, and legislators. Miss Holt has talked of some of the basic similarity between reference work in law libraries and other state libraries to legislative reference work. At the risk of some duplication, perhaps I might emphasize a little from the standpoint of someone who functions in both capacities, what we feel are the differences.

When we are serving a member of the legislature, as a general rule we don't tell him, "Yes, we have the material here, just come on over, and we will have the book ready for you." As a general rule, we don't send him over a large pile of books with bookmarks in them. We carry it considerably further than that. We abstract and compile, whether it is laws of a few other states, of all the other states, or general reference material in books and periodicals and other sources. We generally provide a summarization indicating the different approaches or attempts to deal with the problem in other states and perhaps the pros and cons as indicated in the literature. We do not suggest our own solutions or introduce our own ideas.

For instance, as a concrete example of one thing we did this year—this was a question in regard to the discretion of the Fish and Game agencies of the various states with regard to rule-making power. I was not able to find any recent compilation that had been done of the states. That is our first resource, of course, to go to the legislative research publications of other

states, law review articles, and whatever other sources we may find to see if someone has done it before. I didn't find an up-to-date summary on this particular subject, so, I went out to our state statute section and state by state found the pertinent provisions in the laws of each state and ended up with an abstract of the pertinent provisions of the laws of all the states and then made a brief summary which indicated (I do not have the exact figures) that the following 25 or 30 states have given the Fish and Game agencies wide discretion in rule-making power. Another 10 or 12 have given them more limited powers. The agencies in the other states have little discretion, since all of the rules in regard to hunting and fishing are pretty much laid out in the statutes with regard to the length of season and bag limits and so forth.

We consider that this type of research, if you want to call it research, is not original research such as the legislative council might be expected to do embodying recommendations, but it is a research in the basic printed sources. We consider it necessary to do a great deal more of actual library research for legislators, which we do, than we expect to do for lawyers or the general public. Legislators have very limited time as the other members of the panel have emphasized. They need the answer tomorrow or next week at the outside. A great many of them come from rural areas (they do in our state anyway) and they haven't had the habit of using research library collections, and many of them are just the type that are not library-minded. Because of the latter

fact, we feel that what may be called public relations is very important in the legislative field. We don't just sit by our books and assume that the legislature knows what we have and will come to us when they are ready. We try to actively encourage legislative use.

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Word of mouth, of course, is the best method of advertising. I might say in connection with the material I got together, I had some very helpful letters from several other states all of which were in the small or mediumsized range, since I felt that was what I should emphasize, being from a small state myself, and also due to the fact that the manual which Miss Holt has mentioned deals more with the procedures in the larger states which in many ways are similar. In some ways, I feel in the smaller states there are considerable differences. We operate in a more informal way.

Many of you know Edith Hary in Maine and the outstanding job she has done there in legislative reference work. She does a good deal of personal missionary work, gets acquainted with the individual legislators and their interests, sends them material unsolicited which comes to hand which is along the line of their interests. In New Hampshire I don't find it possible perhaps to do quite as much of that, although we are one of the smaller states. As you probably know, we have the largest House of Representatives of all the 48 states. It varies from 395 to 400 members. I don't find it possible to get personally acquainted with all of them. I feel that we get the people that might be called the leaders, not necessarily

the elected leaders, but people who because of their personality, background, and education perhaps have come to be recognized as leaders of thinking in the legislature, the ones most likely to introduce new measures, and these people we become very well acquainted with. We are still always thinking about the problem of how to reach those nonlibrary-minded legislators. A few new ones come in each year. Oftentimes someone who used the service before brings them in and introduces them. I do not know why they are so shy, but this word of mouth personal approach, as I said, seems to be the best publicity.

Other methods which I have found used in one or more of the states, usually in several of the states, are letters to members before or at the beginning of the legislative session. We try to make these as informal and inviting as possible, but I fear that to many of the members it is just another form letter. In some years a representative of the library has talked to an orientation or preliminary meeting of legislators. I find this is also done in Maine, Connecticut, and Kansas. I intended to mention the other states which in addition to Maine have been helpful in answering my plea for suggestions-Connecticut, Kansas, Oklahoma, Iowa, and West Virginia.

In some states there are regular announcements in legislative bulletins and so forth varying throughout the session. Some of the states have legal library publications containing an index of bills or a legislative newsletter. These, as far as I have been able to find, are the most usual forms of publicity. We would be very interested to

hear any suggestions later on in the discussion period of some things you have done in your library.

Closely related, I think, is the matter of convenience of access of legislators to the library. Many state libraries are located in the Capitol building, often on the same floor as the legislative chambers, and this provides the maximum of opportunity for convenient access by members of the legislature, and I feel it is a definite advantage. In New Hampshire we are just across the foyer in the State House, but I feel that, if we had a desk over near the legislative chambers where I could be at strategic hours, we would get to know a lot of the legislators that we don't know and we would get a lot of the quicker spot reference questions which we might answer by having a world almanac or a legislative manual on our desk over there, and we would be able to take requests which would require longer reference search.

In Connecticut where they are also across the street from the library, a little further away than we are in New Hampshire, this year they have established a desk in the State Capitol building right near the legislative chambers, and I understand that Miss Navlor feels this is a definite advantage. Even in Oklahoma where the library is on another floor of the Capitol, they have felt that it is of advantage to have a desk on the same floor as the legislative chambers, and Mr. Hudson tells me that they have that lined up for next year. We are a law library which is located in a general state library, though I am the only reference librarian assigned to law

and legislative reference. The fact must be taken into consideration perhaps that I do have the assistance of the general staff of the state library in ordering and processing procedures and in cataloging and in some other things of clerical nature. We find it a great advantage to have access not only to the law collections which are basic resources but also the general collections of the state library. We also have a small special legislative reference collection which is located in my office which largely consists of the legislative research publications of other states.

During the legislative session, my staff is increased by one full-time clerical person who aids in the bill indexing, keeping new periodical reports of the progress of the bills through all the steps of the legislative process. We also keep a rather simple subject index during the legislative session. After the session, I make a more thorough index which is bound with the bills of the session and becomes part of our permanent reference collection.

I find that nearly all states do have extra help during the legislative session—when the state law library is located in the general state library, sometimes by moving people from other parts of the library. In Connecticut they had three extra assistants and the archivist who pitches in to help with the legislative reference. In Kansas there is some shifting of duties. The legislature furnishes as many as eight extra assistants who are used largely in the bill indexing of which they do a very thorough job. In Oklahoma they depend largely on extra

work by the permanent members of the staff, which I am told they all expect to do during the session. This is true in most states, no doubt. We all work overtime when the legislature is there. They also have some legislative help in Oklahoma.

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In a few states the hours of the library are increased during the legislative session. It is not so in my state, and in some of the other states it seems to be rather flexible according to what period in the legislative session it is and how busy they are.

This is a rather sketchy review of some of our legislative research problems and how they fit into a state law library setup, and I hope that, if there are some questions on your part or if you have some suggestions for us, that we may have them during the discussion period.

Miss Holt: Thank you, Mr. Hazelton. Legislative reference service may sound very difficult, and it is certainly not an easy assignment, yet, many times the extra curricular work lends a leavening quality to the bread. Albert Matkov, who is a legislative reference person, was presented one day with four children, aged from four to seven, by a legislator who claimed the children but wanted to attend the session and felt that maybe four small children would not enhance the debate. He presented the four children with the request that they each be given a children's book to entertain them for the next two hours. This, as you can see, might be a little difficult for a law librarian to do. You frequently get requests which are outside of your legal materials and which

you feel you should supply but find it difficult to do so.

I was personally presented with a problem one day as to the background material for all of our legislators. Now, we in contrast have only 17 senators and not many more assemblymen, but, still and all, to find out the background material of each individual is rather a voluminous task. Since I have never learned to say "no," I dutifully went about trying to find all of the information that I could to supply the two gentlemen who had presented the problem. After several hours of search and delving through newspapers which I had dug up for them, I said no. Somehow they still did not have the information which they needed, at which point I asked, "Well, precisely what is it that you do want?" And the one man looked at me for a few moments and then said, "Well, frankly, what we want to know is how many of your legislators can be bribed." At which point I practically collapsed. By the way, the legislation which they were pushing was not passed.

The National Legislative Conference recognized the need for a guide to solving legislative service problems way back in 1953, and it is expected that the Conference this fall will give its stamp of approval to the final draft of this guide. Due to the conflict of our meeting with that of the National Association of State Libraries meeting, we were unable to have a member of the Legislative Conference address us, but without burdening the program with my talk too much, I have prepared a very brief summary of the information which will be presented in

this manual. We have a copy of it here for any of you who would like to examine it after the panel has finished.

The National Legislative Conference manual is entitled Guide to the Objectives and Functions of the Legislative Reference Library. It presents the idea that local requirements are the primary considerations in doing legislative reference work and that confidence in the person or agency rendering service is the keynote to legislative service.

The legislative reference library is a variety of things involving laws in existence, laws being drafted, clippings, locating information from other sources. It has three basic ingredients: (1) A working library of current materials to answer specific questions; (2) A dedicated staff of trained personnel; and (3) It is accessible in its location.

A legislative reference agency should be integrated into the legislative branch of the government, and it should be built on the resources of the library. It should supply reference, research, and technical assistance. You will note that this takes in all of the things that we have talked about this morning. Ordinarily, it compiles bibliographies on the subjects of legislative interests. It may keep a file and history of measures being considered. It necessarily must cooperate with all the legislative agencies behind the legislature.

Most legislative agencies have four tasks to be done: They must anticipate the areas of interest, search for the sources of information, acquire the materials where the answers may be found, and utilize the materials acquired.

Any legislative service agency is required to advertise its service and some examples of the means of doing this are the issuance of newsletters on items of interest, notes calling attention to services offered, bibliographies, and directional service to the place where material can be obtained outside of the library.

The manual contains a good summary of bill drafting procedures which will aid librarians and patrons in following the involved procedures in the preparation of bills. There is also a helpful section on maintaining a status index to show the progress of bills through the legislature.

Anticipating the needs of the legislators is not a crystal ball operation but is the result of knowing the other states on whom the legislators may rely for examples of laws. In Nevada, if we have a question, all we have to do is reach for California. It also requires the following of the interim committee work, studies done, bills which have failed in other sessions, and the statements of legislators and officials at almost any category. It comes from knowing the campaign literature, the promises made to the voters before the elections are held. The personal contact with the legislators has been indicated as basically your most important feature.

The manual has a brief discussion of the use of form letters to hasten the process of informing legislators of what is being done by the agency. There is much disfavor attached to the use of forms and form letters and the question to be answered is, do

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they accomplish something without creating a bad impression? And I am sure that every one of us has been faced with this problem as to whether you should use form letters or not.

Each library must decide on its own policy for the use of forms. Services are no stronger than the strength of the collection of research materials available to it. If a legislative agency does the work they will need a good working arrangement with the state library. Therefore, the library needs an agreed selection of material and a transfer of materials to the library collection. The primary characteristic of the legislative reference collection is utility and the catalog entries should reflect the current government terminology. A worthwhile discussion of the handling of clippings is presented, and the guiding procedures offered can be utilized by any library.

With this brief summary you can readily appreciate that any law library which does reference work will find in the new legislative manual a worthy guide to solving some of your problems. The manual will be approved by the Conference at its meeting this fall, and it should be available for distribution shortly after the meeting is held, possibly around the first of the new year.

The members of the panel believe that many of you have nodded your heads in recognition of the problems which we as legislative service agents have faced. Which of you can say you have not been asked to produce obscure information on the double or have not debated the arrangement of materials in your library to permit easy reference to them. All of us must

solve the question of informing our potential clientele of services rendered, and every librarian dreams of ways to increase the collection to meet the needs of patrons. Probably the main difference between law librarians as a group and law librarians acting as legislative service agents is that the problems appear in swarms and in greater succession within a limited time for the legislative reference librarian.

We hope that each of you has gained a better understanding of the role of the state law libraries in producing an enlightened legislature, but more than that we want to have produced an appreciation of the universality of search problems and perchance we have suggested a few ideas which will aid you in streamlining your reference service techniques.

A word should be said about personnel, for the best arrangement of a comprehensive collection of materials can stand unused if the people handling it are not approachable. Your efficiency must be dressed up in a friendly manner. The air of friendship often creates the opportunity to do service and the familiar face of a legislative reference assistant can bring forth questions that a legislator will not ask of a stranger and the reputation of an individual who does a competent job spreads like wild fire.

This factor can increase the use of your agency. A sense of humor is a great benefit too, for it relieves the drudgery behind many of the questions asked, and it usually finds a hearty welcome from the legislators. Usually they can match you at least two to one. Surely, an appreciation of

human beings and their motives, their ambitions and their fears, will increase the understanding of their problems and will therefore give much aid in the solution of the problems they present.

We would at this time like to open the discussion to all of those present. I think all of us have a little more information tucked away, and we would be most happy to discuss or attempt to answer any questions, and we would also like to hear some of the ideas that you have used to advertise, to gain more materials, and to give better service. Do we have some questions or remarks from the floor?

MR. ERNEST H. BREUER: Mr. Adams, does your state or do you know of any state, outside the Federal Government, that publishes the debates of the legislature? The decisions of the courts say that self-serving declarations cannot be considered as legislative intent no matter who writes what on the subject and that the best source of legislative intent is the debates of the legislators.

MR. HOWARD M. ADAMS: We do not have it in our state, and I do not know of any state that does because of the fact it is too expensive. If you take a look at the *Congressional Record*, you will realize the states cannot afford to do it. Are there any states here who print up the debates which come on for review? I do not know of any.

MR. BREUER: I do not think so.

President Gardner: Pennsylvania approaches it rather closely, Mr. Price says, and that is about as close as I have found.

MR. PHILIP HAZELTON: In New Hampshire they are printing in the

journals a partial transcript of the members' remarks. It will be quite helpful in determining legislative intent, and, if I am not mistaken, they have a partial transcript in Maine.

Mr. Breuer: In New York the Senate has passed a rule which they pass from year to year which says that the debates of the Senate shall be made available one day after the debates are held to the press, radio and television, but there is a gentleman's agreement that it will not be made available to anyone else outside of the field of radio, press, and television. As a result, in New York there has been a misleading impression that all you have to do is make a trip up to Albany and walk into the Senate and you are going to get a copy of the debates, but this is not true. As a matter of fact, it went so far that the former counsel to the Governor of the State of New York wrote a letter to the New York Times about the lack of legislative intent in New York, and he said the difficulty is that you can get it but you have to make a trip up to Albany.

Incidentally, they tried to pass a resolution in the Senate and in the Assembly, but most of the legislators are afraid that their remarks will come out unedited.

MR. ADAMS: I do not know of any states in which the standing committees, that is, the legislative committees, make written reports. Now, I am not talking about interim committees, I am not talking about special committees, but I am talking about a bill that has been sent to the Committee on the Care and Feeding of Horses or something like that. Do they make

any reports on those bills? One of our legislators last time said Minnesota was going to try to incorporate it in the journal, but they did not do it.

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MR. BREUER: Usually it depends upon what the size of the appropriation is. If it is big enough and it happens to be a conscientious temporary joint legislative committee, they will hold public hearings and issue the transcript, but I have the same trouble you have, I have to go begging for it, and often they will publish it in the legislative series called legislative documents for the year. In New York we are pretty fortunate that we do get some but not all of the committee hearings.

Miss Virginia Knox: In Connecticut we have had the joint standing committee hearings in typewritten form filed in our legislative reference department in a great many instances back as far as 1903, except the Judiciary Committee.

Miss Holt: Would these be available to other law libraries?

Miss Knox: Yes, if you write in, we could make copies if you have one particular bill you want to know about, because they are indexed by bill number and by subject and bound for all the committees, and we can give you a copy. The lawyers in the state come up and use them, and we make copies for them. Since 1945 we have been receiving the proceedings on the floor of the House and Senate. In the earlier years, 1945 and 1947, only some of them were handed in, but within the most recent years we are getting more complete typewritten reports of the action on the floor of the House and the Senate.

MISS HOLT: That information will be helpful to all of us. I believe Mary Sanders from the California State Library should have something to offer us.

Miss Mary K. Sanders: On the subject of the transcription of the debates of the standing committees, California has a few that are in the archives. However, it all depends on the committee and the clerks of the committee as to whether or not a transcription is made, and it depends upon the archivist, whether he gets hold of them. He does not keep any particular record of them, and it is a sort of catch as catch can whether you can find anything there, but it is sort of a last resort.

MISS HOLT: I do believe that in almost every state setup there is one agency from whom you can obtain copies of such committee meetings if they are recorded. Now, it varies from state to state, but I have found in my own experience that the best guide is the legislative council. At least, if they do not have copies of it, they will tell you where you may obtain a copy. With the new contura machines and the various other duplicating machines available, almost anyone can supply you with a copy. Now, the one thing we do want to warn you, please give them time. The difficulty with dealing with any legislative agency is the question of time. During the session it is almost useless to request information of them, because ordinarily they are so swamped. But most of them are very cooperative, and I in my own experience have discovered that if you will write and tell them that you need something, they will see that you get

it. You might wait a little while to get it, but it does come through. If you will tuck away in your memories that the legislative council is ordinarily the key to where such information may be obtained, I am sure it will be a helpful bit of information to have. Your state law library necessarily would be another agency which should be most helpful. Do we have other questions from the floor?

MR. BREUER: May I have the privilege of answering Mr. Adams? I just thought of something that might give him an idea.

MISS HOLT: Fine.

Mr. Breuer: Most of you know that in New York there is a Temporary Commission on the Courts that has recommended a revision of the entire judiciary system. Its recommended legislation was finally introduced in the legislature, and because of the importance and the great interest it aroused, both pro and con, it was referred to a Special Joint Committee on the Judiciary, and a public hearing was held, which is very unusual for a standing committee of the legislature. They had a reporter present, and naturally, the first thing I asked was whether the transcript would be available. The answer is that if the Temporary Commission on the Courts is willing to pay for it and assume the responsibility of publishing it, why, then through them you might be able to get it, but the legislature, itself, is not going to make it available. There is one example of the difficulty, even where they have not only a committee of their own but a public hearing; no provision is made that it be mandatory that the transcript be made public. That is the general problem we have in New York.

MR. ADAMS: That is the problem in every state. Somebody comes in and says, why did they do this? There is the law. Why did they pass it? You go back and look for the committee report and there isn't any. They tell you they voted the bill out, but they don't tell you on what grounds or anything else.

MRS. MARGARET G. HALL: I am the law librarian from Creighton University in Omaha. I want to say for the consolation of the librarians who are not able to find those debates, there are at least two, I think, recent Supreme Court decisions, and I don't have the citations right at hand, which indicate that for legislative intent the debates are of little or no use. I will get those citations for you if you would like to have them.

Miss Holt: Albert Matkov has something to offer at the moment.

Mr. MATKOV: This is referring to reports not of standing committees but reports of special committees. Now, we have found that a lot of requests are coming to Massachusetts directed to the name of the committee. If you are ever in search of committee reports in Massachusetts, never send it to the name of the committee, because they have no offices, and the documents room has no facilities for sending out such reports to you. Unless some kind person gives it to the state library, your request will be lost. So, direct it to the state library.

Miss Holt: I think that is true in most states. As I indicated just a moment ago, the agency to go through is

the legislative council or your state library or state law library, if there is one. Julius, we will now give you your turn.

MR. JULIUS J. MARKE: New York State allows its Governor's bill jackets to be used by law libraries in the state. I wonder whether the states represented by the members of the panel have a similar system of Governor's bill jackets and whether they can be made available to law librarians outside their states. You know what I mean by Governor's bill jackets. There will be material given to the Governor at the time that he is considering a bill whether he signed it or not. These can be from lobbyists or particular committees or organizations that are particularly interested in the bill, and these we find to be very helpful in New York State in understanding somehow the legislative intent. We get the comment from the law secretary to the Governor indicating why a particular bill should or should not be enacted into law. If you have similar material and also whether they could be made available to libraries outside your state, I would like to know that.

Miss Holt: I think we can very easily answer your question. I frankly don't know of another state that does that.

Mr. Breuer: There isn't any.

Miss Holt: I am not sure if other states have attempted to do that sort of thing, but I know having taken a poll of our panel up here that we do not know of any state that does that.

Mr. Marke: This bill jacket will give you perhaps various forms of the bill. You may even see the primary form and the secondary form and the third form and final form. You get some sort of a legislative history there by referring to the jacket which the Governor has considered at the time the bill was signed. It is in universal use in New York State and very helpful. We go to the state library about eight times a year for material of this sort.

Mr. DAN HENKE: On that point there is a case in New Jersey, Deaney v. The Linen Thread Co. with a dissenting opinion by the late Chief Justice Vanderbilt, that gives a comprehensive discussion of the use of statements on bills in the State of New Jersey and the credence that is to be given to the use of both official legislative history data, that is, the committee report, statements in the Assembly minutes, the journal of the Senate, and so forth, and the unofficial things that would go into contemporaneous construction of the bill, the comments in the newspapers and things of that sort.

Other than that I would like to comment briefly on the source of data for legislative research reports. The National Legislative Conference has a mimeographed list, which you can secure from the Council of State Governments upon request, of all the people in all the states that distribute these legislative research reports. That would cover the legislative councils, the bureaus of legislative reference, and the other agencies that are in the field.

In addition, there is a program that is soon to be in effect which will enable all states to carry all of these legislative research publications. It is being coordinated through the Council of State Governments in Chicago, and it is possible that in those states where no legislative agency is in existence as such the university law librarians may be designated as the official depository agency. I think this would be helpful to all of you who do legislative work even though you are university law librarians.

MISS HOLT: This just goes to prove that you do not have to have the materials in your library to answer questions. If you can tell people where to go to get it, it often is just as helpful. It might not be as quick service as they want, but at least you can help them obtain the answers, and in reference to the lists of material available I do believe, if you will remember what Dan has told you, that there will be one agency as I recall in every state that will have those lists available, and if you can once find out which agency it is and tuck that in your reference file, you will find many times that that will aid you in getting the information which one of your patrons needs.

We have a question from Ruth Corry.

Miss Ruth Corry: In Georgia when the current session is in progress, the copies of the preliminary bills and so forth are kept with the clerk, of course, and the library, by going over daily, can get a copy. Then, of course, they go to the Secretary of State and eventually to archives, with those various stages of the bill that is eventually enacted. I wondered what the state libraries or anybody else does to keep these preliminary bills. Of course, archives has the printed record

of the bills that were introduced that were not passed and the preliminary statements, but I just wanted to find out how the libraries handle this, how the preliminary bills are bound or analyzed in their own libraries.

Miss Holt: Let me tell you what we do in Nevada, which I forewarn you is rather elementary, and then perhaps some of the rest of you will have contributions to make. We do keep copies of all of the bills, all of the amendments plus the daily histories. We do not bind them during the session. We use a perforator and put holes in them and lace them with a shoelace. We do have covers, and if you are fortunate to get on the list at an early date, the legislative council will supply binders which are basically cardboard and shoelaces. We do keep all copies for the one bill together, that is, we do not delete when the amendments come through, but keep the bills with the amendments incorporated, so that we do have that much of a history.

Now, the only difficulty is that it is not of much use in finding which bills have been changed or even sections eliminated, but, if you have a particular bill in which you are interested, we can give you that information. We keep copies of those, or we have since I have been there, so that the past four sessions of the legislature are covered. We would be glad to contura it and send it to anyone who is interested. As I say, this is a very elementary way of taking care of the little legislative history that we can give you. Howard, do you have something to add?

Mr. Adams: We get the copies of

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the bills after the legislature has adjourned. As a matter of fact, we used to get them immediately. We won't now, because both the House and the Senate clerks are there full time in the interim. However, at the beginning of the next session we get all the copies of the bills of the last session. We also do bind copies of all printed bills, everything that is printed. Probably about 40 percent of the bills that are introduced become printed bills, because they can't be printed until they have been read the second time.

But more than that, the legislative journal is required to have in it all the amendments that are introduced, and when a bill is referred to a committee initially, the committee reports it back with the following amendments, and those amendments appear in the journal. Then on the third reading somebody amends it even further, and, if that amendment is adopted, that appears in the journal, so that you can actually follow the bill from the time it was introduced and get every amendment that went to the floor, anyway, that got out on the floor, and then, of course, the final copy of the bill is embodied in the session laws.

MR. HAZELTON: I would second Mr. Adams' remarks as far as New Hampshire is concerned. The procedure is much the same. We do bind all of the bills at the end of the session, and the great majority of our bills are printed. We write to the Secretary of State's office to get printed copies of those that are printed. This bound set of bills does include the bills originally introduced and any new drafts which were printed. It does not include the

intermediate amended form, because we do have a numerical card file, a bill history, a skeleton legislative history on cards which indicates at what point the amendments are printed in the House and Senate journals, so, it is quite easy to track those down.

At the end of the session, I compile a rather detailed subject index of all the bills that were passed with an indication of the chapter number. Also, we have tables which contain a cross-reference from chapter to bill number, bill number to chapter or the fact that they were killed, referred to the legislative council, or referred to the judicial council. Unfortunately, we have a number of bills where toward the end of the session they do something which their rules say they should not, they strike out all of the bill after the enacting clause and put in an entirely unrelated piece of legislation. This is also indicated in our index so that we will know the preliminary bills as introduced had no relation whatever to the chapter enacted, which presumably was based on that bill.

MISS HOLT: I believe Margaret Coonan has something to offer, and I might tell you that Margaret, when she was with the New Jersey State Library, worked very hard to compile the manual which the Conference is to publish, and I think her remarks might be most helpful to us.

Miss Margaret Coonan: What I wanted to mention I don't believe has been mentioned before, and that is the Joint Reference Library which is in the same building as the Council of State Governments on the campus of the University of Chicago, 1313

East 60th Street, Chicago 37. I am sure all of you have written there. But at that Library it is the rule that an agency within each state is designated as the source, and every report that is made by either an interim committee or a legislative council or legislative research commission, whatever agency exists for doing research within the state or any standing committee, whether it is printed or in some other form, maybe in typewritten form, copies of those reports are secured by this source, sent to the Joint Reference Library and may be borrowed on interlibrary loan. I think that is important, because in many instances you could not get the printed report.

I know that since I have been out of the legislative reference field and I have written to the Council of State Governments, not only could they not supply them because only a limited number is printed but they begged me not to talk about them anywhere, because the people who really need them most are these legislative agencies and they should have first call rather than we who are university people. I think that is worth mentioning.

The other comment that I had to make was to Mr. Hazelton. (I think there are several libraries in the legislative reference field which do this. I know we copied it from Washington State.) There is a pad that is put on the legislator's desk which has the library name and something about it, and it is filled with sheets on which he can write his questions. That is a nice way of advertising. It is also a convenient way for the legislator to ask

his questions. Then in New Jersey they will tell you that they have two full-time research men. One sits in the Assembly and one sits in the House, and although they are just across the street, as you say, legislators don't particularly walk across the street although they need your help so much. When they see those familiar faces they will have scribbled their questions on the pad and the men are there to take them. Certainly I think the record shows, isn't it true, that the proportion of the legislators who use that bureau is very, very high?

MISS HOLT: I think that is true. We are running just a little bit short of time. I believe Dillard Gardner has a few remarks to make, and, so, we shall be true to legislative procedure in not considering several bills. I am sure that most of you have gained at least one idea. As I stated at the beginning, anyone who has sat through our session who has not gained something while here, if they will line up on the right of the exhibit room, we will see that they get the price of their admission ticket returned. I am afraid that at this point we will have to adjourn our session sine die.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Thank you. We are all indebted to Miss Holt and her able panel, the three gentlemen who have assisted her, and, again, we have a beautiful example of the value of our working sessions. How many times we are asked by our superiors when we are trying to arrange for travel expenses and for vacations to attend these meetings, "Well, what do you get that will help us here?" This is a typical example this morning of

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at least four instances we have in this year's program of the working sessions of panels that have gotten down to cases and have given us actual helpful information direct from the shoulder. We are indebted to all of the panelists and to Miss Holt in particular for planning this very excellent program. It is one of the best panels that I think I have heard. I have said that previously. I meant it that time. I mean it equally this time. I think you will agree.

At almost the time that we passed our first working session in the election of several life members, we received through your President a telegram of one of those wonderful life members who happened to be the one who wrote the first period of the history of our organization in the Golden Jubilee Issue of the Journal. He is, I believe, the last surviving member of the founding fathers of this organization. We have already elected him to life membership. He has been notified by air mail, and his wire to us expressing his regret that this was one of the few meetings he could not attend and wishing us every pleasure and every profit from our session here is most gratefully received. The wire, of course, came from our beloved friend, Gilson Glasier. I thought all of you would like to know that.

I also have received by air mail a gracious note from our lovely Chairman of the Committee on Chapters who was unable to be with us, Frances Holbrook. You recall that she slipped and broke her hip, and Frances informs us that it will be four months

before she will be able to walk, but that she is keeping up her spirits very well and that she is feeling fine otherwise. I know all of you will like to have that word from Frances.

I believe Mr. Price has a statement that he would like to make to us.

Mr. MILES O. PRICE: Several years ago the Columbia University Law Library prepared a list called A Catalog for a Law Library of 15,000 Volumes. It was a dictionary catalog which would actually be made using LC cards if available, typewritten otherwise, and it has been of considerable use to libraries which were cataloging their own collections. That has been out of print for several years, and we have had a fair number of requests to have it reprinted. I have gotten quotations on what it would cost, and I would like a showing of hands here of those who would be interested in buying the reprint, the show of hands not committing you to anything. Columbia hasn't any money to reproduce it. We have got to get the sale up to about 250 volumes.

Now, I want to say two things about it: One is that this is a photographic reprint of the existing catalog. Those of you who have copies of the catalog will get nothing that you don't already have. Second, the original catalog, at the time it was issued, was a good buying list for a library of 15,000 volumes. That factor was purely incidental at that time. There will be no revision of that list, so that anybody interested in this thing would be interested only because it is a good catalog according to standard practice of a library of 15,000 volumes which

would help you in cataloging your own collection. I want that understood so that anybody who has the list would not get anything that he doesn't already have. Some of you may want additional copies. Others of you may want to help underwrite a worthy enterprise. I personally am a little doubtful that we will get enough subscriptions to justify the printing. I am going to have it announced in the Law Library Journal, and on the basis of returns on that we will make our decision. The cost will be in the neighborhood of \$9.00, which will be just about enough to defray our expenses.

Now, I would like to see a show of hands of those who think at this time that they would perhaps buy one or more copies of that. Will you hold up your hands? Not enough I think to justify it, but I will make the announcement in the Law Library Journal, and on the basis of returns we will make our decision. It is a useful thing, but most of you who are interested in it I think already have it.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Among the interesting things that we have learned this morning is that Betty Holt, our Moderator, was a counterpart of Aido Annie in "Oklahoma," the girl who could not say no. I would hope that each of you, as you have the opportunity, will thank Miss Holt and the panelists, Mr. Matkov, Mr. Hazelton, and Mr. Adams, for the wonderful panel presentation they have given us. As far as I know, it is by far the ablest, the most succinct presentation of just what is done by legislative research libraries, how it is done and how it can be helpful to other libraries that is to be found anywhere, and, of course, it will be available to us in our proceedings issue of the *Journal* as permanent reference material.

The Third General Session adjourned at eleven o'clock.

A luncheon meeting was held at the Broadmoor Hotel at twelve noon. President Gardner offered the following invocation:

Our Father Who Is in Heaven:

We are grateful for this, our daily bread.

We are deeply mindful of our dependence upon You for our very existence. As the act of Creation made us Your children, it also made all mankind our brothers. Help us to remember always that from the beginning there has been something of the Divine in every man. Give us the understanding and the patience to find it.

May this, our humble petition, be Thy will.

Amen.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON SESSION

June 26, 1957

The Fourth General Session was called to order at two-thirty o'clock, Miss Helen Hargrave, President-Elect, presiding . . .

PRESIDENT GARDNER: As is customary at our Annual Meeting, at one of our business sessions we ask the rising President, the then President-Elect, to preside, and you will have the happy privilege today of witnessing your future President in action. Miss Helen

Hargrave will preside over the present session. Miss Hargrave.

PRESIDENT-ELECT HARGRAVE: About a month ago, Dillard wrote that it is customary for the President-Elect to preside at one of the sessions prior to his taking office. For my "trial run," so to speak, he selected this panel on "The Education of a Law Librarian." A most important topic! Our education as librarians may be vital to our survival in some instances, and certainly to our professional progress and well being. The range of our knowledge is reflected in the significance of the library in which we work. In another aspect it influences, through the persons whom we guide, the development of juristic standards.

You are fortunate today in having a panel of scholarly librarians who have given a good deal of thought to this subject, and we are indebted to our Moderator who took over when our original Moderator was unable to be here. In order to make proper introduction, I talked to Miles Price about him. So, I know details from birth to present, but I am not going to tell you all of them. He is the librarian of the New York Court of Appeals, he is exceedingly able, and he is a man to watch. Mr. Waters.

THE EDUCATION OF A LAW LIBRARIAN—A PANEL

Mr. Francis B. Waters: Thank you, Miss Hargrave. Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen. We are glad so many of you came rapidly right after the lovely luncheon. I know many of you are new here, and this is your first

meeting. I would like you to be sure that you know all of the panelists, and from your left to right, I would like to present Julius Marke, William Murphy, Harriet French, and Miles Price.

There is evidence today of a general interest in the problem of education for librarianship. Western Reserve University School of Library Science has received the \$50,000 Carnegie Grant in Education for study of librarianship in America. Two books are proposed as a part of this threeyear program of research and interpretation, one to discuss education for librarianship in a form designed for the professional library educator and the other as an introductory textbook. Our attention this afternoon is to be focused on education for law librarianship. Although strictly construed, education would not include discussion of the personal qualifications of each applicant, it is a part of the problem of certification and of the problem of strengthening our membership requirements. In the sense that the personal qualifications of each applicant is frequently a factor to afford great weight in evaluating one's formal education, and in the sense that certification and upgrading of membership requirements, like the adoption of high education standards, are methods of raising our professional standards, some discussion of them will be encountered here today and will be welcomed. In fairness to the panelists, I wish you would withhold questions until all of them have had an opportunity to speak. At that time we hope to have many questions

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and a great deal of participation from the audience. This afternoon our first speaker is Miss Harriet French.

MISS HARRIET L. FRENCH: If I seem a little short-winded, please don't think I have mike fright. These beautiful Colorado mountains leave me breathless in more ways than one. To begin with, I want to say that this subject apparently is one upon which a great many people have violent feelings. I do not have violent feelings. I would like to confess that I have a blind spot, and that is in connection with law librarianship for a law school library. I have serious questions about the value of library science training, and I know that this is a sore bone of contention.

Having come into the law library profession from the practice of law, I quite naturally, I suppose, have a prejudice in favor of the legal training, although I freely confess that I have felt the lack of library training, particularly at first. I never shall forget that first meeting I went to in New York and people were up on the platform talking about Classification K. The only question that I dared ask was to someone who was sitting next to me, and I said, "It sounds to me like they are talking about Classification K," and the person looked at me rather scornfully, and said, "Why, yes, that is what they are talking about," and I shut up.

To put my thesis very simply, I think that for a law school librarian a legal education is of primary importance, plus training in or practical experience in a law library. That is simply my thesis, and I suppose at this point I probably should stop talking,

but you are not going to be that lucky. When the limits of my subject were first given to me, which incidentally are the problems of what educational qualifications are necessary for a law school librarian in a library of less than 100,000 volumes, I felt a little annoyed. I thought what does 100,000 volumes have to do with it? To me the qualifications for a law librarian depend upon the services that that person is required to perform and upon the responsibilities that are given to him, but upon thinking it over I can see how that is a very convenient line.

Julius Marke is going to talk about those select few libraries, all 17 of them, that have passed the 100,000 mark. It is easy to generalize about them, because they need the very best trained, the best educated, the most experienced persons they can get, and that is all there is to it. But how about those 100 or so law school libraries that have not reached this magical figure of 100,000 volumes? How can we generalize about them?

Here you will find every stage of development or arrested development. At the top are those libraries that are pressing on the heels of those select few that have passed into the rarified atmosphere of 100,000 volumes, and they call for the best-trained, most experienced persons that they can get. At the other extreme you have libraries that can be operated by the dean's secretary, at least to the satisfaction of the dean. In between we have the great majority of our libraries where the duties and responsibilities of the librarian are as varied as they are in numbers. The question then at the outset is this: are there any lines of demarcation where you can say that on this side of the line certain standards are required in order to do an effective job and on the other side different standards are required? I don't think that the lines can be very clearly drawn, but since we have to start somewhere, I would suggest that we divide the libraries into three general categories.

In the first category are those libraries where the librarian is not expected to do anything more than to order books under the direction of the dean or some library committee, to keep some simple records, handle the circulation, keep order in the reading room, and so on. This is a country store type of library where everybody helps himself, and the dean's secretary or some relative can do an adequate job. Any higher qualification would lead only to frustration. It will probably take a new dean before the situation can be improved.

The second group contains those libraries where, let's say, the librarian does not have faculty status, he may or may not be under a director of libraries, but he does have a reasonable amount of discretion in the selection of books, in establishing policies, and in administering his library, and he is expected to offer some assistance to the people who use the library to help them find what they want. In my opinion, the librarian in this situation should have some legal training, at least training in legal bibliography. Although I would say that an LL.B. degree is not necessary, I would say that it would be highly desirable. This is the kind of a position that

offers potentialities for improvement. If the librarian has legal training, then he is in a position to improve the services and perhaps to bring the library up out of the doldrums into the higher class. At this point, I think we should emphasize or at least recognize the fact that the law school librarian is in a different situation from the non-law school librarian. It is dependent largely upon the position that the library officer occupies in the school system. To quote from the Association of American Law Schools' standards, "It is an integral and essential part of the educational processes of the school," and this is coupled with the recommendation that the librarian be given faculty status. The tendency of the schools is certainly in the direction of doing this.

Our third general category that I would like to discuss would include those libraries where the librarian has full faculty status and autonomy, and here I firmly believe that he should be fully trained in the law. He must meet the other faculty members on their own ground, he must participate in the policy making of the school, he must help train the students generally through teaching of legal bibliography or other related courses. There are exceptional cases certainly where experience, which I think is a wonderful thing, could compensate for the lack of a law training, but I would say it would have to be a person of rare ability and extensive experience who could overcome this lack and be able to take his position with the other members of the faculty without a law degree.

Now, let me amplify what I mean

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by legal education. An LL.B. degree does not necessarily mean anything. We are too prone to attach a finality to a degree. All that it does is to raise a presumption in favor of the person. Before accepting it at its face value, I think we should go back of the degree to the student record, to his interests and extracurricular activities, and so on. A first-class law librarian is not going to rise out of a poor law student. The higher his level of intelligence and ability, the better law librarian he will be. I think the same level of the class that produces the law teachers should produce the law librarian.

Passing for a moment from the amount of legal training that the law librarian should have, let us turn to the other side of the picture and consider the amount of library science that he should know. The answer here, again, depends upon the type of library you have in mind. If the school is not very large and the collection is under 50,000 volumes, no one needs library science training in order to administer it effectively. With the great bulk of the collection in serials and the rest easily classified so that it can be shelved in a way that will make it accessible, all that is needed are some simple records to indicate holdings and some common sense techniques to make it operate. My own feeling is that the less library science you have here, the better. It will only foul things up. The larger and more complex the collection becomes, of course, the more necessary it is to establish some approved routines. As a corollary, however, the staff must be increased if the usefulness of the materials is to keep pace with its growth. At this point, the librarian can employ some staff members who have library training to use them for cataloging and other technical processes.

When a library moves into this stage of development, the law librarian can no longer take care of all of the details, and he must become more of an administrator. It is not necessary that he understand all of the mechanics of the operation in order to see that the library is functioning properly. I sincerely believe that one can get a better knowledge of the library techniques that are necessary for the operation of the library through practical experience and training in a well-organized library. It is all a matter of attitude to me. The lawyer-mind looks at routines as a necessary evil, as a means to getting the easiest possible approach to the answer to some legal problem. The simplest and easiest way to reach the answer is to him the most desirable way. The library school graduate is more apt to approach the problem from a mechanical viewpoint, and he sometimes loses sight of the ultimate purpose for which the library operates. He will install library school approved techniques even though it may hamper the researcher in finding what he wants or delay the use of the materials. He looks at a book, and what does he see? He visualizes a beautiful card catalog complete with hieroglyphics and decimals. It is the approach that is the important thing, and I think, if the librarian can obtain the knowledge necessary to enable him to operate the library in other ways, it

is a waste of time for him to go to library school.

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But legal training and practical knowledge of library techniques are not all that is required of a good law librarian. On progressively higher levels he must be an executive, and he needs experience in administration. He operates a sizable business, and he must have some understanding of good business practices. He is always to some extent one who needs to understand good public relations. In some schools his responsibilities lie largely in the public relations field, and here it is of vital importance that he be one who is experienced in dealing with the public, the alumni, legislative committees, faculty, students, and school administrative officials as well. But no amount of knowledge or training is lost on a good law librarian so long as he is the right kind of a person to integrate his knowledge and use it for the purpose for which his library operates.

In varying degrees he must teach, collaborate with scholars, direct a staff, establish policies, operate a business, and with it all maintain good public relations, and don't forget how important it is in these times when we are widening the scope of our knowledge that it is certainly to his advantage to have languages. He must indeed be an ambidextrous fellow.

Finally, we must realize that education and experience are not enough to make a good law librarian. Just as Frank said in the beginning, the person himself is of primary importance. One who would not fit into a particular situation because he lacks the personal characteristics necessary to make him a good law librarian will not fit into that picture no matter how many college degrees he has. On the other hand, one who has the essential personal traits may fit into the particular situation with relatively little formal education.

I would like to close with a statement that Eldon James made to me one time when I was first starting out in this field. He was in my office, and he looked around and he saw some of my rare books, and he said, "You know, one of the first requisites for a good law librarian is that he be a potential thief."

WATERS: Thank you very much, Harriet, for your remarks on law school libraries under 100,000 volumes. I neglected to identify you as Law Librarian of the University of Miami Law School. However, most people have their programs, and we are moving right along as rapidly as we can so that some time will be devoted in the end to audience participation. Being near the Mile High City of Denver, it is not unusual to notice the rarified atmosphere, to borrow Harriet French's phrase, and we are going to move into the rarified atmosphere of 100,000 volumes. The next speaker is Mr. Julius Marke, New York University School of Law.

MR. JULIUS J. MARKE: In considering the educational background required for a librarian administering a law library with a collection of over 100,000 volumes, I have been guided by a realization of the many things he does. In other words, education for what? In this respect too, our standards must be formulated in light of what might be required of him rather

than of what he might be prepared to accomplish.

One additional thought before I continue: I recognize that there are successful law librarians in the field today without the formal educational background I deem basic but it is well to remember they have acquired a rather similar education by reason of their intelligence, curiosity, self-discipline, diligence, and a loss of a great deal of time. I believe it would be fair to state that I am attempting to reach the neophyte and the potential recruit, for they will necessarily compete with many young law librarians who have actually achieved the educational plateau I recommend.

A law library of over 100,000 volumes is a research library. As such, its primary purpose is to promote scholarly investigation in all aspects of law and its administration. In a law school the library is even more, for there it is considered to be a laboratory where students evaluate and learn how to use the materials of the law.

This brings up an interesting problem. Should the qualifications of a librarian of a law school library of over 100,000 volumes be different from those of a librarian of a Bar, Government or court law library of similar size? I am aware there is a school of thought which believes that different standards should be established for the law school librarian, as he is mainly concerned with scholarly research and teaching of law or, "the formative influences of the law," whereas, the other types are involved with "the law in action," or the search for law as it actually exists.

I submit, however, that the educa-

tional qualifications of the law librarian should be the same when the collection to be administered is over 100,000 volumes. Research activities of all types of law librarians are being so molded by recent developments in the law, especially by the influence of the social sciences, that the educational requirements for all law librarians should now approximate each other.

In this respect, too, I am reminded of an article by former Federal Judge Rifkind in The Columbia Law School News in which he stated that the practice of law today is not actually the practice of law any more. The six big cases in his office at the time all involved basic research in six different industries which he had to study as an economist, as a sociologist and then, finally, as a lawyer. Professor Lon Fuller, as a participant in the 1948 Inter-Professions Conference on Education for Professional Responsibility, aptly highlighted that point in a very interesting address entitled, What the Law Schools Can Contribute to the Making of Lawyers. "The lawyer," he said, "is today compelled to participate in decisions that represent a synthesis of many factors, of which legal rules are often only a part, and sometimes a very subsidiary part. This is obviously true of the lawyer in government service. Lawyers in private practice have put up a sort of rearguard action against making what they call 'business decisions', but they have lost the battle. Today nearly all lawyers have to make 'business decisions,' in order to stay in business if for no other reason, because they have discovered that this is what clients

demand." (Education for Professional Responsibility, 1948, page 30.)

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Then, again, as a practical matter, the law librarian today must be ready when opportunity knocks. As a law librarian, he should be qualified to accept a position as a law school librarian or otherwise. This is not a rare occasion. It happens often. Arthur Charpentier, who recently was appointed Librarian of the Bar Association of the City of New York, was formerly Librarian of Boston University Law School. Carroll Moreland, Librarian of the University of Pennsylvania Law School, has also worked in a Bar library and court library. Forrest Drummond, Librarian of the Los Angeles County Law Library, was formerly a bar association librarian and Librarian of the University of Chicago Law Library. Frank Dwyer went from a Bar library to the Law Library of Harvard University and is now with the Law Library of Congress. Harry Bitner went from the Columbia Law Library to the Department of Justice and now is Librarian at Yale Law School. Helen Newman was at George Washington University and is now Librarian of the Supreme Court of the United States. Frank Waters, our Moderator, was at the New York State Law Library and later at New York University and the University of Utah and now is Librarian of the New York Court of Appeals in Albany. There are many more examples at which to point, and it is important to note that this interchange will be more prevalent in the future.

It is my opinion that the qualified law librarian for a collection of over 100,000 volumes should have a B.A.

degree from college and a degree from law school and library school. My main thought in recommending this educational requirement is to develop more than a custodian of books, but rather a sophisticated individual capable of coping with the many vicissitudes of law librarianship. Not only would he be prepared to develop a program for his library involving technical library processes in the preparation of materials for use, but he would also know how to expedite the use of his collection and to develop and influence its growth.

Is it more important for the law librarian to have a basic knowledge of law and legal literature than to know all about library techniques? I am not prepared to indicate such a preference. I must insist on both as I am discussing standards.

The librarian's college education should be so designed as to give him an adequate understanding of several foreign languages. This is especially urgent in law librarianship. The collection of over 100,000 volumes eventually becomes concerned with foreign and comparative law and it is obvious how important Spanish, German, French and Latin are to the law librarian. This background is also important in working with early English legal source material. Difficult as it would appear to acquire a working knowledge of so many languages, I must repeat the necessity for their comprehension.

The interdependent interests of law and social sciences must be understood by the librarian, especially with an appreciation of the literature involved. Findings by economists, political scientists and historians have now become an important aspect of legal research. Obviously, this has also increased the responsibility of the law librarian in book selection. Without the proper educational background, difficulties will undoubtedly ensue.

A knowledge of law is also indispensable. There is only one positive way of obtaining this knowledge today and that is by attending law school for three years. The law librarian will be rewarded with more than a necessary legal background by acquiring an LL.B. The ability to think in law and interpolate problems of every nature into legal concepts will also result from this course of study. Law school training provides more than a share of ready knowledge and an acquaintanceship with legal research techniques. It also develops skills in ascertaining questions which ought to be answered. An awareness of the context in which a legal question is interposed will permit other questions to come to mind, allowing a more satisfactory solution. This is the distinction Sir Frederick Pollock had in mind when he compared some lawyers to architects and others to bricklayers-one group sees the completed building, the other, merely the row of bricks.

The law school degree is obviously of importance when we consider the law school librarian. The standards of the Association of American Law Schools provide that the law librarian "shall have either a sound knowledge of the practical problems of a law school library, or a legal education, and preferably both. It is preferable that such librarian be a member

of the law school faculty." This recommendation has become a reality in many law schools. Law Librarians are members of the faculty and their qualifications are considered just as strictly as other faculty people. Would a law school dean consider a teacher of law for his faculty without a law degree save in an exceptional case? Why should he be more lenient with a law librarian who, too, will be a member of his faculty?

In developing his book collection, the law librarian will never have sufficient funds to provide for all his needs. He will, therefore, have to establish some standards of selection to expend his book budget judiciously and most effectively. The thorough grounding in legal subjects, legal history and legal literature he obtains in his law studies will qualify him to evaluate his institution's research policies and needs as well as its future demands, and he must be capable of anticipating these demands at the risk of being found lacking.

Talk, pure and simple, is characteristic of the activities of a law librarian. He talks to his dean, to his colleagues on the faculty, to his students, to law school alumni, to legislators, judges, lawyers. Of course, this talk often involves legal matters of importance to the people concerned. They expect to be understood, no matter how technical the subject may be. Ratio decidendi, res ipsa loquitur, consideration, burden of proof, the Palsgraf case, third party beneficiary and many similar technical expressions are interspersed in their conversation. The librarian must have the legal background to consider these thoughts

with them. Failure to understand at some stage of the explanation inevitably results in a loss of confidence in his ability to understand the main proposition. The realization that the law librarian has a formal legal education and can talk on the same level as his questioner gives him a valuable entree to the legal profession. He is, as someone aptly stated, en rapport with them and gives the appearance of belonging to their profession. Discount this as you may wish-you cannot underestimate its value in the process of attaining status whether it be in the law school, the bar association, the law office or Government service, and status means additional income.

In the law school field, new methods of instruction have been devised for students. Among others, the most significant for the law librarians are the integration of all fields of knowledge with law and greater dependence upon the seminar. With the reliance of the law school upon seminar instruction, the law librarian must be adequately prepared to instruct students in bibliographical techniques and research methods and hence must be a trained bibliographer himself. Then again, many successful lawyers who have the ability to analyze legal problems are completely lost when their research entails leaving the beaten path of law reports and statutes. The law schools teach their students to think in the law. They are failing, however, to help them find the law without the assistance of an expert in a special field or a law librarian. This has been recognized in many law schools and it is significant

how often curricula are being changed and experimented with to meet this very situation. In the meantime, it is the law librarian who must be prepared to meet this challenge in the library.

Is library school training necessary for a law librarian? I suspect our answer would be the same in all special library fields. There is no doubt but that a specialist in law with natural ability in librarianship and a real interest in his work can eventually become an effective law librarian, if he so desires, and this can be accomplished over a number of years without formal library training. But, and this is of significance, does he eventually become as good a librarian as he could have been if he had started with a sound library training? Library school training provides a knowledge in methods and procedures and a familiarity with the organization of many large libraries which gives a better comprehension of the larger concept of bibliographic organization and an appreciation of the better methods of obtaining information from them. Combined with a knowledge of law, a library school training allows a better understanding of legal material and an awareness of the techniques and difficulties involved in organizing them for use.

The basic knowledge of librarianship I am referring to are subjects such as technical services, organization and administration of libraries, readers' services and library resources. Certainly, the head of a law library cannot avoid knowing something about cataloging, classification and subject headings. These are areas of adminis-

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tration ever present in the large law library.

In library school he will also learn about sources of information apart from legal tools which could be of inestimable value in ascertaining available legal materials. I have solved quite a few bibliographical problems by reference to a non-legal bibliographic source, such as Public Affairs Information Service or The Library of Congress Catalog, to the admiration of the inquiring reader and yet it is a simple matter to do.

We all know that law is dynamic. It is growing and changing with every new volume of case reports. As law librarians, it is incumbent upon us to be so trained and qualified as to keep pace with its many ramifications, especially in relation to the demands of the legal profession. This is a professional responsibility and we shall be considered as a profession only when we meet it. Mr. Justice Holmes expressed it well when he said, "Every calling is great when greatly pursued."

Mr. WATERS: Thank you, Mr. Marke. We have reached the halfway point and have heard from the university law school libraries. Our next speaker is from a large law firm in the City of Chicago, Kirkland, Fleming, Green, Martin & Ellis. It is my pleasure to present Mr. William Murphy.

MR. WILLIAM D. MURPHY: When the Chairman of today's panel wrote me about my part in this discussion, he said that I would have the problem of the practitioner's library; that is, libraries as found in law firms, the Government, bar associations and business. In other words, I am to give my views on what the educational re-

quirements are and should be for the librarian to do a successful job in these types of libraries.

I would not be honest if I didn't say that it is with considerable trepidation that I appear here today. There are two reasons for this. First, my fellow panelists are all famous law librarians, leaders in our profession, and I am really getting out over my head when I appear with them to give my opinion on such an important matter as what education we need to hold our jobs. Miles Price has devoted most of his years to helping law librarians get started in their careers and to be successful after they are started. His own career is probably the most distinguished in our profession. Close behind him come Harriet French, Julius Marke and Frank Waters. All can make a far better contribution to this subject than can I. In fact, there is only one justification for my being here at all, and that is that someone should speak for the librarian in the practitioner's library as contrasted with the law school librarian. That is my function here today.

Another reason for my trepidation is that whenever the words "educational requirements" are mentioned among law librarians, and this is equally true of any other group of special librarians, those present usually get set for an argument and are rarely disappointed. I think this is all to the good, but I don't like to be the one to be caught in the middle of the barrage that is likely to follow. However, this reaction does show that this is an important problem to us and one that is far from being resolved.

However, if there is ever going to be any kind of solution, I think it is going to have to come through the American Association of Law Libraries. It is through discussions of this type that the problem can be brought out in the open and studied, and it is my hope that today's panel can be a beginning step in the long road to eventual crystallization of the Association's views on this subject.

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Consequently, I shall go ahead and set forth what I see to be the educational requirements for the law librarian in the practitioner's library. I know that you will be tolerant. These are but one person's views, and you won't agree with all that I have to say, but all of us should have some views on this most important matter. My experience has been that my own feelings keep changing as I gain more experience and time in our profession. I shall be most interested in your reactions to what all of us have to say today. Chances are you won't get an argument out of me. In fact, it is quite possible that I will wind up agreeing with you on the points where we might now differ.

Ernest Breuer very nicely did the initial work for this paper for me when he included a bibliography of articles on the education, recruiting and certification of law librarians in the Minutes of the Second Annual Meeting of the Association of the Law Libraries of New York State held at Cornell University in September, 1956. However, I don't think that it took Ernest very long to prepare this bibliography since he limited it to our own publication, the Law Library Journal, and it probably didn't take

him very long to reread the articles either. It is surprising to note the comparative lack of material on the education of a law librarian in our professional journal. There are various reports of the Committee on Education and Placement, but the emphasis in them is on placement and not on education. There are also several excellent articles which were done prior to 1941, but which the authors probably would want to revise if they were to be republished today. I don't think this dearth of material is due to any lack of interest in the subject. It may possibly be due to a certain confusion in the minds of many as to what really is essential—I belong to this group— or it is more possibly due to the somewhat controversial nature of the subject. I do think that this lack of material will be and should be remedied. As a profession, law librarianship is mature. A natural result of this is going to be more and more definite ideas on the part of law librarians as to what is required to be a good law librarian. Already there are three outstanding and modern contributions to the literature. First is Harry Bitner's thorough and excellent analysis of what he sees to be the necessary educational background for the university law librarian and which appeared in the May, 1947, issue of the Journal. This was followed by Dean Lester Asheim's proposed program for preparation for law librarianship and the comments on it which were made by Miles Price, Bernita Davies, Marian Gallagher, and Ann Paulson, all of which appear in the proceedings of the Workshop on Law Library Problems sponsored by our Chicago Chap-

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ter and held at the University of Chicago in October, 1953.

The last is the Council of National Library Associations' proposed standards for education for special librarianship, which appeared in the January, 1954, issue of the Library Quarterly, and for which Julius Marke prepared the section on law librarianship. The articles by Harry and Julius were limited to law school librarians, while Dean Asheim's proposal was more general in its application. As to what would be the ideal qualifications for the librarian in the practicing law library, I could find nothing. Thus, what I have to say will be entirely my own ideas as they are at the moment after six years in such a library. That they will change some more, I am sure.

In both the article by Harry Bitner and in the set of proposed standards of the Council of National Library Associations, the requirements for the law school librarian are that he have completed a college degree, a LL.B. and a library school degree. These standards are specified as applying to the law school librarian, as distinguished from librarians of Bar libraries, court libraries and firm libraries. I doubt, however, that we have the right to conclude from this that a different set of standards was meant to apply to the non-law school librarian, for both discussions imply that the research activities of all types of law libraries are being so molded by recent developments in the law, especially by the influence of the social sciences, that the educational requirements for all now approximate one another.

Does this then mean that the law

librarian in the practicing library must have three degrees in order to do his job properly? I have thought about the answer to this question ever since I became a law librarian, and I am still unable to go along with what I suppose is the majority opinion and say, "Yes, the three degrees are essential." However, this puts me in a quandary for I also cannot say, "No, he does not need the three degrees." Since this leaves me right on the fence and gives nobody any help as to what my feelings are on this matter, I had better get busy and explain what I do think before I use up all the time allotted to me on this panel.

I am not going to spend any time on the college degree. I think that almost all of us will agree that it is needed-not just for a law librarian but for any type of professional library activity. The law librarian, wherever he is, is expected to be an expert in the literature of many fields in addition to the legal field. He has to know where to find the answers to questions involving business, science, medicine, history, the social sciences and many other divisions of man's activities. With his college education as a foundation, he is constantly building up his reserves of knowledge in all these fields and sooner or later he will be called on to use all of this knowledge, for we know how today's law practice leads into all of these areas at one time or another. As I said, this is not unique to the librarian in the non-law school library. It is just as true for the university law librarian, although the latter does have specialists in most of these fields as library colleagues on the campus with him. The librarian in

the practicing library is, on the other hand, much on his own in these nonlegal areas.

I feel that I should add at this point that the degree itself is not essential for the librarian in the practitioner's law library to do a good job. We all know excellent librarians who don't have even this degree, but by their own reading and experience have gained th equivalent knowledge. This group is very small, however, and is going to gradually disappear now that the college degree has become the single entrance into advanced study and a scholarly career.

Accepting then that the college degree is essential, what about the M.A. in librarianship? I say the M.A. because it is becoming evident that the B.L.S. is on its way to becoming extinct. Even colleges that still offer practically no other graduate work are giving today the M.A. degree in Library Science in place of the former B.L.S. Why this should be I don't know, and I don't think we need concern ourselves about it. What we are interested in is whether formal training in librarianship is necessary in order for the law librarian to do a good job in the firm, Bar, Government or court library. I think that it is-either it or the equivalent in library experience. And in these days of good library schools it seems apparent that a course of study in one of them is the way to gain the necessary knowledge of librarianship. The day has passed when a person becomes admitted to the Bar by reading in a law office, and the day is fast passing when a person becomes a professional librarian solely through what we might

call an apprenticeship in a library.

The law librarian in the practitioner's library is primarily a librarian. It is his job to administer his library and to organize the library for use. He has to be an expert not just in legal literature but in other fields. It is his decision that determines the cataloging and classification that will be done. It is he who selects the books for a wellrounded collection, not only in law but in allied fields. The complex and varied reference questions are his to solve. Time alone will not allow the practicing lawyer to worry with library problems. That is why he has a librarian, who has the ability to efficiently and quickly supply him with the materials and information that he needs. The librarian in the practitioner's library runs the library as he sees fit so long as he accomplishes this one objective of service to the lawyer. To accomplish this, however, he must know the principles of librarianship and its developments and its literature.

Now that we have a librarian with a broad cultural background and with a thorough knowledge of librarianship, how are we going to make him a qualified law librarian who can go into the firm, court or bar association and do a good job? In other words, what does he have to know about law and how is he going to learn it? This question, I think, helps to make more sharp the distinction between the law school librarian and the non-law school librarian. In the law school research and teaching are prime functions. It is there that the future practicing lawyer-and by the same token the future user of the practioner's li-

brary-is given the technical background to practice law and it is there that we find centered the research that will advance the knowledge of law. This emphasis on the teaching role directly affects the law school librarian and he, just as any other member of the law faculty, must have an adequate and complete legal background and one that in many ways is entirely independent from the background he needs as a librarian. This, coupled with the emphasis on degrees that is natural in an academic atmosphere, makes, I would think, a law degree very necessary. I am encroaching on my fellow panelists' territory when I make these remarks, but I do it to point up what I think are some of the few real differences between the work of the academic law librarian and that of the law librarian in the practitioners' library.

In the practicing field we are interested, first of all, in the law as it is at the moment. At least this is the case in the day-to-day activities of the organization. There is, however, as we all know, an increasing emphasis on extended scholarly research in brief writing, especially in the big cases and in the higher courts. There is also the growing tendency toward specialization on the part of the practicing lawyer, which leads to deeper and deeper research into the area of specialization on the part of that practicing lawyer. All this is putting heavier and heavier demands on the librarian in the practitioner's library. He has to be ready to produce materials at a moment's notice from a myriad of sources. In fact, he must be ahead of the lawyer and have these materials

available as the lawyer needs them. To be able to do this, he must understand what the project or case is all about. This, I submit, is not a real problem for the librarian who knows his material. The lawyer has a briefing session with him-in fact, the librarian in the practicing field who has demonstrated his ability is in on the initial planning for the matter and is kept posted of all later developments. For the lawyer and the librarian, both experts in their professions, there is no difficulty in understanding each other. The lawyer sets the goal and the librarian helps him find his way to it. The teaching relationship that exists between the law school librarian and the law student is missing in the practicing field.

If the librarian in the practicing field could carry his part successfully in this team of lawyer and librarian just by having a good general education and a thorough training in librarianship, we would have no problem. Unfortunately, this is not the case. We all know that the law librarian, wherever he works, is a subject specialist, a specialist in legal materials. And we all know further that legal materials have their own unique qualities and traits that no amount of general training in librarianship is going to clarify. To know these materials and to further have an appreciation and understanding of the lawyer's approach to legal research and the language he uses is the additional requirement that the law librarian must meet.

The question, then, is how is this additional requirement going to be met? One solution, of course, is to say

that the librarian in the practitioner's library should have a complete law school education just as does his colleague in the academic world. But are we being realistic when we do this? The law librarian in the practicing areas is not a lawyer. He is the lone specialist in his field among a group of lawyers. They have him as a part of their organization, not to work with them as a co-lawyer, but to work with them as a librarian. When the librarian begins doing the actual briefing and research, he is no longer the librarian but a practicing attorney and the whole purpose of his presence in the organization is defeated. This, I think, is something that the university law librarian often neither appreciates nor understands about the work of his colleague out in the practicing field. We in the Bar, firm, and court library are working, not with students, but only with lawyers-men who already have mastered the law. We don't practice law with them. We take care of their library needs as they arise in the course of their practice of law. The pattern of research is set by the lawyer. We suggest and assist in the research, but the final decision as to the interpretation of the law is the lawyer's and the lawyer's alone. This restriction to library activities on the part of the librarian is not always the cast in the law school. There the librarian may be teaching a course or two, or may be actively handling a briefing service for lawyers in the area. This, however, the law school librarian is doing not because he is a librarian, but because he is a qualified lawyer. There is not this overlap of work in the well-organized firm or agency. The

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librarian is hired as a librarian to do library work.

Another point to bring out here is that it is not necessary that the law librarian in the practicing field be a lawyer in order to have the respect of the lawyers in his organization or to have the feeling of sharing in the same endeavors. Lawyers are secure in their own field and are happy to welcome as a co-worker the specialist in another field as long as that co-worker respects and understands their problems and makes his own contribution to their solution. My experience and observation is that the librarian in the practicing field is accepted as another professional person and is included fully in the fellowship of the organization with equal recognition as one of those who has contributed to the success of the organization.

If then, as I am implying here, the law degree, as such, is not a requirement for success in the practicing libraries, how is the librarian to gain that knowledge of legal materials and methodology that he needs? We know that it won't come from general library training alone. Deliver us all from the non-law but professional librarian who feels that all libraries function the same. We have all had the sad experience of encountering him.

I wish that I were able to offer a proposal spelling out what the education should be for the non-law school librarian to gain the necessary legal background for his job. That these requirements will vary from library to library I feel sure. In contrast to the law school libraries where the aims and objectives are fairly uniform and

where there is the further guidance of the American Association of Law Schools' standards, the practitioners' libraries will not be consistent in their requirements for a successful librarian. Any proposal for this group of librarians will have to be flexible, as a rigid standard applicable to all types of non-law school library positions will not be followed.

When Dean Asheim made his proposal for a combined course in law and library schools, the reaction was, on the whole, negative. The feeling on the part of the commentators was that the program was entirely inadequate. Perhaps it is, but it is still the only proposal that has been set forth so far for a completely separate course of study in law librarianship and which is aimed at the librarian who might enter the field rather than at the lawyer who is not going to practice law.

What I do suggest is that we, as an Association, begin now on what would undoubtedly be a long-range project and try to determine just what training we want law librarians to have and how it can best be obtained. From the reactions to Dean Asheim's proposal, it won't do, but we should be able either to show what program will do, or else agree that there is no alternative but to have the three degrees, regardless of the type of law library involved. The leading law school librarians who have so far committed themselves appear to advocate the latter course, but they usually state along with this that they are speaking only for law school positions. Yet more and more the picture is shaping up to where the non-law school positions

are becoming more numerous and more important. Barring a major financial disaster in the national economy, firms, for example, are going to need more and more librarians. If we tell the managing partners of these firms that the only good law librarian he can get is the one who is also a lawyer, they will go elsewhere for help, for I submit that what they want for their library is a librarian and not another lawyer.

If, however, we cannot in good conscience recommend any other background for the non-law school librarian but that of a law degree, then we should be able to tell the hiring authority this, based on our own study as an Association. They are reasonable men and will be guided in their ultimate decisions by our efforts. But we must be realistic in our approach or we will be ignored. If we do propose a workable and intelligent set of standards, based on the premise that the law librarian is neither a general librarian nor a lawyer but a professional entity on his own, we will both satisfy one of our profession's basic needs and assure the legal world of a supply of good librarians.

Mr. Waters: Thank you, Mr. Murphy. We are going to switch our approach a little now. The topic next under discussion is "Education for Law Librarianship—The Placement Officer's Viewpoint." Our next speaker, Mr. Miles O. Price, Columbia University Law School.

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MR. PRICE: Discussions of education for law librarianship tend to concentrate on consideration of whether the librarian really needs the "three degrees," college, law and library, in order properly to do his job after he has it. At least as important, however, is the examination of another question: What does he need in order to land the post in the first place? I speak, therefore, as a former placement officer who for eighteen years tried to sell a product—law librarians. In that time, I learned quite a bit about how the employers of law librarians think, and what they require of candidates for positions under them.

First, however, permit me to voice some opinions on library and legal education for librarians. In forty-seven years as a librarian of sorts, twentyeight of them in law, I have had occasion to employ hundreds of librarians of all grades, and it is my firm conviction that, personalities being at all equal, the one with preliminary formal training in one or both of the two professional disciplines of our calling is the more satisfactory. He speaks my language and that of the patrons served. Of course, he still has to learn on the job that which no school can teach him-the problems, routines and relationships of my own library, but with his professional background, he learns these things much more rapidly than a man of equal personal potentiality who lacks the training given in law and library schools in the subject matter of his job.

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There is no magic in three years of law and one year plus of library school. Any reasonably intelligent and industrious person can learn law or librarianship without attending school, and that is the way the earlier generations of both lawyers and librarians did it. Even a generation ago,

no Chief Justice of the United States had ever graduated from law school. William Howard Taft, when appointed in 1921, was the first to have been so graduated.

The law today does not require that a Supreme Court justice be a lawyer, let alone a law school graduate, but all of them now are both. Present standards of legal education were achieved, however, only over many years of bitter opposition by the proponents of what Dean Harno¹ calls the "John Marshall" or "Abraham Lincoln" argument—that since these great lawyers never attended law school, nobody else really needs to. This argument, as to law school training at least, seems rather silly today.

Library training is following the same road, though it started later. I believe that Carroll Moreland was the first holder of the three degrees discussed today, and this only twenty years ago. Today, as I shall show, there is a definite trend toward the degree requirement for head and assistant librarians for the better positions, particularly in the law school field.

Why is this true? Because our employers, with our prodding, in degrees varying somewhat according to the type and size of the library concerned, have become convinced that they get more for their money from a professionally trained person, and so are demanding that training.

My thesis is, to repeat, that our employers are writing our educational requirements for us. I have here a large display advertisement which ran sev-

^{1.} In his legal education in the united states, 1953, at pp. 77-80, 85, 86, 109, 110.

eral times during April and May in the New York Sunday Times. [Reading] "2 Technical Librarians: Technical and library degrees required... Top salaries paid to qualified personnel..." Note, no equivalents are stated. The writer of these specifications was no visionary Placement Committee member, but the eminently practical personnel director of a division of the General Electric Company. Change "technical and library" to "legal and library" degrees and you have our own situation.

Let us discuss the problem, then, on the realistic level of economics. It costs \$8,500 beyond college to acquire the law and library degrees.² Is it worth it to the youngster considering law librarianship as a career? This is a very pertinent question, one which the recruiter must answer.

For our purposes here, I have considered only head librarians and, in larger libraries, first assistant librarians. The latter form one of the principal lines of promotion to the best positions—the other being from the head librarianship of smaller libraries. Although, as all librarians know, the library staff is more responsible for the success of a library than the librarian, time today unfortunately does not permit a study of other professional personnel.

I have attempted a pragmatic approach to this question. Two years ago, I made a study of salaries of librarians of law school libraries of from 35,000 volumes upward. Due to Ford

Foundation and other grants and legislative appropriations, salaries in this field today are substantially higher, but the scales below, based upon almost 100 per cent library coverage, will nevertheless be helpful.

Although there are exceptions, in general law school library salaries tend to correlate with the size of the library served. Men receive substantially more than women doing the same work. In the middle groups, tax-supported schools pay more than like private schools, and Southern schools less, usually, than those elsewhere. I have divided the libraries into four size-groups, but to avoid identification of individual libraries (which I promised not to do), I shall not define the size categories.

Librarians' salaries in the top size-group two years ago averaged \$11,500. In the second highest size-group, the average was \$8,508, but for males with library or law degrees, it was \$9,793. In the third size-group, the average was \$7,562. In the lowest size-group of above 35,000 volumes, it was \$4,852. The latter group included a good many women living at home and many who are still studying while on the job to render themselves eligible for the higher salaries that go with increased responsibilities in larger libraries.

Our hypothetical inquirer contemplating a career in law librarianship will be interested in the educational qualifications of those in the various size-salary groups. To find out, I recently sent questionnaires to all school and other libraries of 10,000 volumes and upwards listed in the Directory. (Unfortunately, due to some transgres-

^{2.} Average costs of tuition, room, board and incidentals for three years of law school and two semesters and a summer session in library school, as taken from current law school announcements. Ten years ago, the cost would have been about half this.

sion by me of postal regulations, none in Canada was delivered.) My grouping of the replies, since I started lower than 35,000 volumes, does not quite coincide with my earlier study, but is close enough for our purpose.

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Education of Law School Librarians, by Size of Library Served.

Libraries of 200,000 volumes or over. Six reported (I can identify only five school libraries of that size, and since no identification marks appeared on the questionnaires themselves, other than the size of the collection, I am ignorant of the identity of the sixth library.)

All six librarians have law degrees; four, or two-thirds, have both law and library degrees. Of the two lacking library degrees, one (the outstanding member of the group) was appointed in 1926, eleven years before anybody had both law and library degrees. All the rest, except myself, quite significantly, have been appointed since World War II. There seems here an undeniable and very definite trend toward three degrees for the best jobs.

A principal line of promotion to the best jobs is from assistant librarian of large libraries. In this largestlaw-school-library group, of the five reporting assistant librarians, four have law degrees, four have library degrees, and two have both. A pretty definite trend.

Libraries of 101-200,000 volumes. Sixteen librarians in this group reported, which, according to the Hervey Report, is all there are. Eight, or half, have library degrees, and three have part credit toward the degree. Twelve, or two-thirds, have law de-

grees, four have not. Six have both law and library degrees. Of those appointed before World War II, five have law degrees, three not. Four have library degrees, and three have some credit. Note, however, that seven of the sixteen were appointed after World War II, and that of these, all but one have law degrees, five have library degrees, and five have both degrees. There is here a strong preponderance of law degrees, a somewhat less one of library degrees, but the postwar three-degree tendency is marked.

In this same group, of the ten assistant librarians reported, six have library degrees and one has credit. Four have law degrees and three have credit. One has both degrees. Here, the library, as in the first group, is large enough to require professional library training in the administrative personnel.

Thus, of twenty-two librarians of libraries of over 100,000 volumes all but four have law degrees, eleven have library degrees (with five additional having credit toward the degree), and ten have both law and library degrees. Of those appointed before World War II, only two have both degrees while eight do not. But of those appointed since World War II, eight have both degrees, as against three who do not. There is a definite and undeniable trend here, toward the three-degree requirement for librarians of the largest law school libraries, as the older librarians retire and replacements are appointed.

Of the fifteen first assistant librarians reported in this group, ten have library degrees and one has credit; seven have law degrees and three some credit; three have both degrees. I believe that here, too, there is a demonstrable trend along one important line of promotion.

Libraries of 76-100,000 volumes. Eight librarians reported, which, again, is nearly all of them. Five have library degrees, three some credit. Five have law degrees, three some credit. Three have both degrees, and all of these were appointed since World War II. A trend is evident here, but less definite than in the larger libraries.

Of the eight assistant librarians reporting, six have library degrees, one some credit. Two have law degrees, one some credit. One has both degrees.

Libraries of 51-75,000 volumes. Ten librarians reported, all appointed since World War II. Three have library degrees, four part credit and two no credit. Seven have law degrees, one part credit, and two none. None had both degrees, but some were still working toward one or the other degree.

Of the eight assistant librarians reported, five have library degrees and two part credit. Two have law degrees and three part credit. This reflects, I believe, the technical aspect of librarianship, in which the librarian feels the need of trained personnel to do the professional tasks.

Libraries of 20-50,000 volumes. Forty-three reported, forty of whom were appointed since World War II. Twenty-three have library degrees, seven part credit, and eleven no credit. Twenty-six have law degrees, ten part credit and six no credit. The very high number, proportionately, of twelve have both degrees. Coupled with those who are still studying, this is a strong

indication of awareness of the value of the three degrees, on the part of both deans and younger librarians.

Of the thirteen assistant librarians reporting (in many of these libraries there is no designated assistant librarian), five have library degrees, four law, and of the latter sub-group, seven have part credit.

Libraries of less than 20,000 volumes. These, for law schools, are small libraries. Seventeen librarians reported, all appointed since World War II. Six have library degrees, four part credit, four no credit. Nine have law degrees, six part credit, and only one has no law credit. This is a striking demonstration of the relative importance of the law degree in a small school library, where the technical or "housekeeping" aspect of librarianship is at a minimum, and the oneman librarian has to do the reference work, which requires a knowledge of law.

In summary, as to law school librarians. Of the one hundred school librarians reporting, sixty-five or nearly two-thirds have law degrees, and some others have part credit. Eighteen of these have advanced law degrees, including the doctorate. In neither category above are the foreign law degrees possessed by many staff members or librarians reported, though they are important to service.

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Forty-nine, or almost exactly half, have library degrees and many more have part credit. Twenty-five or one-fourth have both degrees, all but one in the top three groups, and nearly all appointed since World War II.

Here we have a large and fairly homogeneous group, the law school libraries. Without certification, civil service or other artificial compulsion, but purely on the basis of need as evidenced by consumer demand, twothirds have the subject matter (law) degree, and half have the library degree, while one-fourth have both. In the upper brackets, nearly halflargely appointed since World War II —have both law and library degrees. This seems a remarkable showing, one incontrovertibly pointing toward the advisability of acquiring both professional degrees for the best positions, and of a law degree for any school position. Although there will continue to be exceptions, where demonstrably strong candidates lacking one or both the professional degrees will be appointed to the better positions, the percentage seems to be so stacked against anybody but a genius, that the aspiring librarian entering the field should seriously consider whether or not he is seriously handicapped by not fully equipping himself, as soon as possible, to meet the conpetition.

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Schools produce degrees; it is their business. Usually schools are connected with universities where the possession of degrees by the faculty is important. They look good in the law school catalog. Furthermore, the present tendency to grant the law school librarian full academic status and rank makes the law faculties reluctant to appoint a librarian less endowed in any respect than the rest of the faculty. I should point out to the aspirant, also, that in selecting a law school librarian, grades made by the candidate in his academic work are important and are scrutinized. The prestige element is strong in the school field, and lame ducks are not wanted.

Education of the Law Librarian in the Federal Government Service.

The federal government civil service cannot require college or professional degrees of its librarians; the most it can do is to give experience credit and preferential treatment for them. The emphasis in civil service regulations is thus upon previous library experience. Furthermore, in government libraries, this tends to be the day of the "generalist," and the specialist—as the lawyer—is fighting hard to avoid being relegated to the inferior position of reference librarian in a larger library presided over by somebody else. The law librarians in Washington are fighting this, and believe they are about to achieve some added recognition.

Law librarians of nineteen, or about half of the government law libraries in Washington, exclusive of courts, reported. Most of these were appointed to their present positions since World War II, though many had been in other library work previously. Of those reporting:

Six have library degrees, one part credit, and twelve offer only previous library experience. Ten have law degrees, four part credit, and five neither. Five have both degrees, three of whom were appointed since 1954. Five have neither law nor library training. Much of the professional training offered was acquired by attending school while on the job.

Of the nine assistant librarians reported, four have library degrees, one part credit, and two only prior experience. Four have law degrees, three have both degrees.

On paper, the government law libraries thus seem to offer the most favorable field for the law librarian with good experience in other libraries but lacking the formal law and library training required in fact in the schools and by civil service regulation in some states. In practice, however, the same tendency toward the threedegree requirement seems discernible here as in the schools, though certainly to a lesser degree. A third of those reporting had library degrees, half had law degrees and a quarter had both. Only a quarter had neither, though they are not formally required by the Civil Service Commission.

Of the assistant librarians, nearly half have law or library degrees, and a third have both. Recent appointments, especially to the better positions, have stressed both degrees for both librarian and assistant librarian. Formal education in the field has been offered (for college credit) through the Washington branch of the A.A.L.L., one of the most active and effective we have, which has established a technical course in law books and their use. This past year, it was taught by Harry Bitner, then of the Department of Justice, now of Yale, and it was well attended.

I believe that our prospective recruit to the government service would best serve his interests by acquiring training in both the disciplines of our profession (but in the meantime getting his name on a Civil Service roster). Although the three degrees are not and cannot be required by law, nevertheless, the departments and bureaus concerned have considerable latitude in choice, and here, too, they are writing our educational specifications for us, and higher and higher.

Harry Bitner says: "It seems to me that for the better law library positions in the government, the trend is to require the three degrees. This is due to a greater awareness on the part of the employers, and the law library profession deserves much credit for this awareness. . . . Further, I believe that the insistence on the part of the law schools to require the three degrees has influenced the employers in the government to a great extent, and I think it will eventually force the Civil Service Commission to recognize the situation, providing that the law library profession continues to take an active interest in the development of standards in the government field."3

Education of the Court Librarian

Twenty-five librarians reported, twenty-one of whom were appointed since World War II. Of these, five have library degrees, one part credit. Seventeen have law degrees, two part credit. Five have both degrees. One of these was appointed in 1946, the others since 1955. Five have neither law nor library credit.

The court library situation is confused by the fact that often the putative librarian is really a confidential clerk to the court, or is appointed for other than library reasons. It is not too difficult, however, to see a trend, when a quarter reporting have library degrees, two-thirds law degrees and a quarter both degrees, particularly since all having both degrees were ap-

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^{3.} Letter to the author, April 29, 1957.

pointed since World War II. Caution must be exercised in generalizing, however, since many did not report, and those who did were presumably the most likely to have the formal training.

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Education of the State Law Librarian

A good many states do not have separately organized law libraries, the law collection in these being an integral part of the general state library collection. Twenty-four state law librarians reported, and for eighteen of them, the appointment was since World War II.

Twelve have library degrees, one part credit, and eleven none. Sixteen have law degrees, two part credit, six none. Nine, or a third, have both degrees, six of these having been appointed since World War II. One has neither law nor library credit.

Of the eleven assistant librarians reported, nine have library degrees, seven law.

Two state librarians (not state law librarians) stated that, since the law collections in some states are integral parts of the general library collection, the law librarian in such states tends to become only a legal reference librarian, needing no separate technical staff but relying upon that of the general library.

Although it is unsafe to generalize too much from the rather scanty reporting of state law libraries, it can be noted that half the librarians reported have library degrees, two-thirds law degrees, and more than a third have both, and that three-quarters of the latter were appointed since World War II.

A former student of mine, now law librarian of a major state collection, achieved the law degree while serving as assistant librarian. This librarian says:

I believe that for the youngsters coming up three degrees will before long be required, especially if they start in top jobs, without working up through the ranks. If they start in an assistant position, and personally I think that is best for them and for all concerned, a college degree should be the minimum. [But] a state law library serving principally justices of the court and judicial staff, and the attorneys, perhaps does not have quite as much need for a librarian with an LL.B., in that patrons usually are better acquainted with law and its sources than a student would be. However, to give the best service I fully believe a librarian should acquire an LL.B., and . . . I have found it invaluable.

I have the feeling that the present three-degree advocates and holders put too much emphasis on the degrees as the be-all and end-all.... I should like to see more actual talking being done about the value of developing personality, spirit of cooperativeness, keeping an inquiring mind.... Recognizing the truly fine job many are doing without degrees, I am thinking how much superior they might be than we, if they'd our advantages in addition to their native ability.

In a law library field in which politics formerly played a major part, the three degrees seem increasingly im-

^{4.} Letter to the author, April 17, 1957.

portant, though certainly not a dominant factor. Comments written on the questionnaires indicate that previous experience—in the same library, as a law stenographer or otherwise—has played an important part in selection. It may help explain the relatively low professional qualifications often demanded, and the consequent low salaries in many of these libraries. In those states having civil service, rigorously administered, the situation is better, but as a recent appointment has demonstrated, there are ways of avoiding the spirit of the law.

Education of the Bar and County Law Librarian

There was the greatest diversity among the libraries reporting, both in qualifications of the librarians and the salaries paid, the latter ranging from the highest to the lowest. The 10,000-volme collection minimum of the questionnaire kept the number down to forty-two replies; of these, thirty-three librarians were appointed since World War II.

Seven have library degrees, two part credit, thirty-three no library credit. Nineteen have law degrees, two part credit, twenty no credit. Only four have both degrees. Seventeen have neither law nor library training. Comments on the questionnaires indicated that many bar and county law librarians come up through the legal secretary or clerical ranks, and that seniority in a particular library plays a large part in selection. A county librarian noted that elderly retired attorneys tend to be appointed, especially in the smaller collections. Some states, nota-

bly California, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio and Pennsylvania, have county library systems, in which civil service plays a greatly varying part.

This field seems to offer less inducement to acquire the three degrees than those already considered. Lawrence H. Schmehl, veteran and highly respected librarian of the New York County Lawyers' Association, states that "The trend in Bar Associations indicates that for librarians and assistants to qualify, they must have legal training. Library school education is an additional benefit, but not essential to qualify."5 One large library staff, the head of which has had a wide and varied law library experience and having a law degree and some library school credit, has four members with both law and library degrees, four with law degrees and three with library degrees only. While the librarian feels that the full library degree might have been useful to him, his duties are so largely administrative that he relies for the technical services largely upon staff members having the library degree. He feels that in reference work the law degree is much the more important. This librarian is aware of the necessity that the head of a large staff knows when the work in all departments under him is properly done, and feels that the library school courses and institutes he has attended have qualified him for this. Knowing the man as I do, I heartily agree. While acknowledging the value of the three degrees, he nevertheless believes that some persons with them may be over-qualified to perform many jobs, and find the work boring.

5. Comment written on the questionnaire.

Education of the Practitioners' and Business Law Librarian

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Here, again, the 10,000-volume minimum kept the number of replies down, only thirty-one libraries reporting. Librarians of twenty-seven of them had been appointed since World War II.

Of these, eleven have library degrees, five part credit. Nine have law degrees, seven part credit. One has both degrees. Six have neither law nor library degrees. My personal experience shows that many librarians in this field lack training in either law or library school, except that of these, quite a few have taken my summer school course at Columbia and are doing excellent work.

Formerly, and to some extent still today, the line of promotion to the librarianship in this area was through the files or from legal secretary. There was even active opposition to the LL.B. degree, because the firms feared (with some justification) that the librarian took the job merely in the hope of getting into the practice of law through the back door.

There is some evidence of change today, and many of our best law firm librarians have the law degree and receive excellent salaries. At least one has both law and library degrees and has practiced law. Often the need of the legal training impels the librarian to attend night school to earn the degree while on the job. A more evident trend is to employ librarians with the library school degree, because, perhaps, of the greater emphasis in large firms upon the compilation of legislative histories.

Summary of Data on the Education of the Law Librarian

Four points stand out in this analysis.

First, the predominance of the law degree among head law librarians. Fifty-five per cent of those reporting have it, in addition to those with part credit toward the degree or possessing foreign law degrees. Among school librarians, the largest single group, and court and state law librarians, this percentage rises to about sixty-six.

Second, the substantial number having library degrees in a field in which they were formerly regarded as mere frills. Thirty-seven per cent of those reporting have the degrees. In the schools it is fifty per cent, this in addition to the many who have part credit.

Third, that one-fourth of the head librarians reporting have both professional degrees.

Fourth, the rapid rise since World War II of three-degree holders in both head and assistant law librarianships.

While in a few of the library categories examined the figures must be taken with caution (because in these only about half the libraries reported, as against a much higher percentage for schools), my rather wide familiarity with law libraries and librarians leads me to believe them substantially accurate as to law libraries of 10,000 volumes and over.

The strong emphasis on the subject (law) degree is in contrast with that in medical libraries, a large and highly organized professional group. Here the M.D. is very scarce indeed. While one may smugly say that this is because the law library is also the law labora-

tory, the unique repository of both the primary and the secondary materials with which the lawyer works, and that consequently the law librarian requires a more exact and comprehensive knowledge of his subject matter than his medical brother, the real reason is much less comforting.

One can scarcely doubt that medical librarians should offer the M.D. to the same extent as law librarians do the LL.B. But the mean net income of the M.D. is a cool third higher than that of the LL.B.,6 so that very few physicians are interested in medical librarians' salaries. In contrast, law librarians' salaries are close enough to the lawyers' income to attract many first-class men and women.

There is increasing evidence, however, that our heavy emphasis upon the LL.B., as against the library degree, is dangerous. In the Federal Government, as already noted, there is a strong movement to merge the law collection with a general departmental or bureau library under a "generalist" ignorant of the subject matter, and to relegate the lawyer to the inferior position of a special-subject reference librarian in that library. This has been done already in at least one very important law library, and is proposed for others. Nor is this movement confined to the government. It has also been seriously advanced in the law school field, especially where the law library is an integral part of the general library system, rather than under direct school control. Law librarians have been so upstage about library

training, too long, that they are in serious danger of finding themselves on the outside, looking in.

The Placement Officer's Point of View

Just what does all this mean to the prospective recruit to our profession, and to the younger person already in it but lacking the optimum training represented by the two professional degrees? Is it worthwhile to either of these people to step out on the long, arduous and expensive road to this training?

I don't pretend to know. There are just too many imponderables-age, sex, temperament, health, family ties, geographical preferences, romance, etc. The dollars-and-cents cost of the two additional degrees is now up to about \$8,500. It is quite certain that a good many jobs don't or won't pay enough to justify that much sacrifice-as permanent jobs. Library standards, and salaries with them, are constantly rising, but many libraries must either continue to pay relatively low salaries or disband. Furthermore, temperament may make the small, low paying job much more attractive to many than the more complex, more difficult one in a larger library, often at a distance from the native heath. After all, contentment is more desirable over the long haul than ulcers or loneliness.

One comforting thing about the smaller jobs, however, if you are ambitious, is that they form a good stepping stone to larger ones, and the questionnaire proves that turnover in the better jobs is sufficiently rapid to provide reasonable hope of future advancement.

^{6. \$12,518} and \$9,375, respectively, for 1951, as reported in the U. S. Department of Commerce Survey of Current Business for July, 1952, at pages 5-7.

Assuming that our hypothetical person is ambitious, what should he do?

I say he should equip himself to meet the competition of the three-degree holders—if you can't beat 'em, join 'em—and do it at the earliest possible moment. Emulate the Boy Scout, whose motto is "Be Prepared." How many times a beautiful job is open, but at a time when you are not quite eligible. Perhaps one like it won't come along for years.

Preparation may mean many things: working up in a law library from a clerical job to a better one—"Operation Bootstraps." As one librarian commented on my questionnaire, "There's no substitute for common sense." But is it enough, and can't the three-degree holder have it, too?

The age of equivalents in library standards, however, is waning and the day of less flexible standards seems to be at hand. There is probably not a thing in either law or librarianship which cannot be learned on the job, without going to law or library school. On the other hand, nobody will deny that learning this way takes longer and is likely to be less comprehensive. There are two definite things against it, as a practical matter: First, your employer doesn't want to be bothered teaching you; he'd rather pay a little more and get somebody who knows already. Second, by the time you have learned these things anywhere nearly as well as you would by age twentysix in a school, you are well past that critical age of 36, after which the best jobs tend to pass you by. In either case, you are short-changing yourself. Time is one thing you can't get around or beat. If you've lost valuable

years, learning the hard way, I say again that you are short-changing yourself.

Another thing: You may be as good as you think you are, with your practical experience and nothing else (few of us are), but your prospective employer won't believe it. He is much more likely to have a rule of thumb to go by, the good old degrees. What good, if you can't surmount the barrier to begin with? This is the placement officer speaking, who has heard the "equivalent" argument rejected so many, so many times. It's not what you think, but what your prospective employer thinks.

So I say, if you possibly can, get the three degrees, early in life. If you are exceptionally good and lucky, you may succeed without them, but your chances are so much better the other way that, why gamble? The old argument that the really good library jobs go to the lawyer without library training had some plausibility before World War II, but little now, except in political appointments.

I do not argue that a person lacking the three degrees cannot be a good law librarian, the best. There is too much evidence to the contrary—usually in the person of a librarian who became such before the two professional degrees were at all common. What I do argue is that, as a simple matter of self interest, the young man or woman now intending to make a career of law librarianship should be equipped with the formal education apparently increasingly demanded for appointment to the good jobs. It is as simple as that-a matter of percentages.

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But, you say, I haven't the money. No person in good health and lacking dependents who make outside activities impossible is without means to get an education. To a considerable extent, the same is true even when there are dependents. It is just a question of how badly you want the optimum minimum qualifications of your profession. If you have the money to go to school without working at the same time, fine! Working your way sounds romantic to those who never did it, but it wastes years of your valuable time and perhaps it tires you out for years to come.

On the other hand, if you do have to work to earn all or part of your expenses, you can still do it, if you have what it takes in the way of desire. Over the years I have seen too many do it to doubt the truth of that statement. It's tough. Myron Jacobstein, presently my assistant librarian, when on the staff of the University of Chicago Law Library, where he was not permitted to attend day classes, commuted at night for three years all the way downtown to attend classes at another law school and earn his degree. The state law librarian I mentioned earlier did the same thing in another city for four years. These are but two of many. Jerry Dye, first holder of the Miles O. Price Scholarship, whom I have not yet met, is said to be an example of the bright young man coming up by working his way, preparing for the profession in the best manner, and a bright spot in his law school.

You're too old to begin? Bruno Greene, of Syracuse, was 43 years old when, as a refugee from Hitler, he entered Rutgers while a member of the law library staff, following his graduation from the Columbia School of Library Service. He won about every prize offered by the school and was editor in chief of the law review. Not to get too personal, I was forty when I started to law school. It depends upon how badly you want what you are after.

Short of the two degrees, the most useful one to have is the law degree, particularly in the one-man school libraries. This means American law degree, for while the foreign degree is useful in some libraries, the very large ones, it is so only in addition to the American degree except in some of the largest libraries. If you can get a job in a school library in some capacity on the strength of library training, then go to law school and earn your degree. A long, hard pull, but worth it.

Having the law degree but lacking the library degree, the problem is much simpler, as the library degree is earned in two semesters and a summer session. Marian Gallagher offers a full year's course, open only to graduates of law schools, at the University of Washington Library School, and the roster of her graduates begins to read like a roll of honor in the profession. Columbia University offers a three-point course as an elective in alternate summer sessions in its School of Library Service, and is proud of the records of its students. There are numerous other library schools in which the student may gain a knowledge of the fundamentals of librarianship generally. In connection with some of them it is possible to obtain part-time

positions in the university libraries, to help defray expenses.

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Certification and Restricted Membership in Relation to Professional Standards

Since the founding of the AALL in 1906, its members have striven for recognition as a profession, with the realization that such recognition is vital to the raising of standards of service and compensation as well. Its efforts to establish membership standards, however, have been faltering and few, and nothing remotely possessing teeth has ever been adopted. The Association has, however, done its best to educate employers of law librarians as to its standards of service and personnel, with the results shown in this survey. Employers, especially law schools, tend to set their own minimum standards in the light of this education.

Many Association members, however, feel that much more positive action must be taken, along the lines of certification of librarians or setting up more stringent standards for membership. The experience of the Special Libraries Association and of the Medical Library Association may be of interest here.⁷

Two principal means of raising professional standards have been proposed:

Certification, by which a roster of

eligibles is established, meeting certain minimum professional requirements of education and experience. This has better chances of success where administered under civil service regulations for the staffs of tax-supported libraries. The SLA in 1939 and again in 1957 regarded it as impracticable for the vast variety of organizations served by its members, but the MLA in 1947 and 1949 adopted it in modified form.

Strengthening membership requirements, restricting it to several classes possessing stated qualifications of education and experience, is the SLA solution. At its 1957 meeting, the Association adopted in principle a more rigorous version of its existing standards, subject to further confirming action. Both the MLA and SLA plans are restricted to professional members.

The MLA certification is enforced by no sanctions, but relies upon the moral suasion (upon employers and members alike) of such certification, as evidence of the possession by its holders, of certain desirable minimum professional qualifications. As such, "there seems little doubt that the program to date has been most successful. It was a unique experiment and has certainly proven successful in raising the standards of medical librarianship."8

The certification program of 1949 provided for the issuance of certificates as follows:

Grade 1—Completion of college and library school training including an approved course of instruction in medical library service.

^{8.} Op. cit., p. 188.

^{7.} What follows is largely taken from Ruth Savord, I Hold Every Man a Debtor to His Profession, 48 SPECIAL LIBRARIES 150 (1957); William D. Postell, Education for Medical Librarianship, 48 SPECIAL LIBRARIES 186 (1957); and "Requirements and Privileges of SLA Membership," proposals submitted by the Professional Standards Committee of the Special Libraries Association at its General Session of May 28, 1957.

Grade 2—In addition to the completion of training for Grade 1, a term of supervised experience of at least six months in a medical library approved by the Subcommittee on Internships. [This has been a nullity.]

Grade 3—Graduate work in library science and in medical or related subject fields leading to an advanced degree; or completion of a two-year course correlating work in library science, medical library work and medical subject work, leading to an advanced degree. [Only one such person has qualified.]

The certification program of 1949 provided for the issuance of certificates as follows:

Charter Certification—In the main this was to consist of those with five years of professional experience in a medical library.

Certification at Grades 1, 2, and 3— These were to correspond to approved levels of medical library training as previously adopted.

Certification in Special Cases—This was to take care of special cases and certificates were to be awarded on the basis of an examination after individual case study.

Three hundred and seventy-five certificates were granted through 1954, of which 307 were Charter and 63 Grade 1 (meaning that incumbent librarians were "covered in"). Four Grade 2 and 1 Grade 3 certificates were issued. Only ten applicants have been rejected. Half the certificates to date have been to Veterans Administration hospital librarians, who for the most part serve quite small collections, by law library standards. The certification of only one member in Grade 3

(which would be the important counterpart in law librarianship, where over half the librarians have the law degree, more than a third have the library degree, and one-fourth have both) is rather disconcerting and makes the whole program somewhat suspect. Certainly, in any adaptation of this certification scheme to law librarians, the relative importance of subject matter (law) and library training would have to be altered.

But it is a far step from anything the AALL has done to date. One tangible result has been the demand by employers for certificated librarians, and the consequent establishment in four library schools of summer three-point courses in medical librarianship as part of the full degree course required for certification. As those who were covered in by the original blanket certification (by far the greater membership) leave the service, it is anticipated that replacements will in greater degree meet the certification standards set.

The SLA stepped-up membership requirements, also, lack other sanction than that conferred by membership in that very influential association. For both full and associate membership, quite high standards of education (subject matter or library school), plus responsible professional experience are set up. Extensive experience, however, may qualify one for membership without formal education, which is a loophole. The important factor is the restriction of membership to those holding professional positions and who have had rather extensive experience. "Interest" in special librarianship is not enough.

Eventually, if the AALL membership is to denote professional proficiency, something of this sort will have to be done; this in spite of the fact that our members now doing professional library work seem to rate at least as high, educationally, as those of either the SLA or MLA. Part of the opposition would be eliminated if it were understood that the present membership would be covered in, and that the impact would be felt by future members.

MR. WATERS: Thank you, Mr. Price. I am very happy to inform the audience that there is plenty of time yet for lots of participation in the form of questions.

Mr. Price: There is one kind of education which has not been mentioned here today which I as a placement man, and I know Marian Gallagher will bear me out in this as she has had a lot of contact with it, and that is the education which you get from Association activities. That means participating in committee work and really doing a job. Harry Bitner worked with me for eight years, and he was on a number of committees, and he was very active, and that did two things for Harry: He learned a great deal and he made a good representation. That is one thing. The second thing you should do is to write articles for the Law Library Journal or for the Journal of Legal Education. But write something which needs to be written and do a good job. I have seen more people commit suicide professionally by that route than those who have gone very

Now, the third education from As-

sociation activities is the most expensive, and that is coming to meetings. Marian will bear me out in this: that when somebody asks for suggestions as possible candidates for a job it is so much more satisfactory for the placement person to visualize flesh and blood than it is to pick somebody out from a personnel blank. So, if you can, go to these things. Chances are you will spend considerable money and you may not get anything out of it for three or four or more years.

Let's get more personal here. Ervin Pollack I first met at St. Louis, no, it was earlier than that at an Association meeting, and I invited him to come to Columbia. Harry Bitner I first met at an Association meeting, and I later invited him to come to Columbia. Myron Jacobstein I first met at an Association meeting, and I invited him to come to Columbia. I know that every one of you who has been asked to suggest names will agree with me that that sort of thing pays off.

MR. WATERS: Thank you, Mr. Price. Are there any questions that the audience would like to direct to any member of the panel?

Mr. VINCENT FIORDALISI: This is not in the nature of a question, and may I take the hand microphone?

Mr. WATERS: We are going into the comment stage now, I believe. Questions are still entertained if you think of them in the interim.

MR. FIORDALISI: As I listened to the panel I began to wonder when we would get into the question of what constitutes a professional image of a law librarian. I heard certain factors mentioned, for example, a deep back-

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ground in social sciences, a knowledge of languages, a vocabulary dexterity, the ability to discuss matters, the ability to see problems. Some of these are found in legal education. I know in an analysis of a program of legal education we have come up with a good many of the fundamental things that seem to be important for a law librarian and that seem to be important for librarianship, but no one has yet said as far as I know what constitutes a professional image of a law librarian as distinguished from a lawyer or as distinguished from that of a librarian generally and what factors in the training of a librarian in library school develop these insights or an awareness of the general problems that face the law librarian. I don't know which member of the panel would like to answer.

Mr. Waters: Would you care to say a few words to that Mr. Marke?

Mr. Marke: I suspect that your professional person evolved from the very qualifications we found it necessary to set forth. You would have the same difficulty in describing the professional qualifications of a lawyer. It depends on the particular problem he is concerned with, the particular field of activity that he will endeavor to cover. There are certain concepts by which we recognize a professional law librarian. We see him in the work he does, we see his approach to problems of librarianship. I cannot put my finger here or there and say this is a professional librarian. What I can do is this: I can tell you what you must do to become a professional librarian. I must determine then whether you have the personality to take advantage of this educational background. I must then look to see what you have accomplished. I must then say at that point this man is a good professional librarian or he is not. Actually, I seem to gain nothing by setting up a definition of a professional librarian. What we do gain, however, is an insight as to what we should do ourselves to better professional standards.

MR. WATERS: A man who has done a great deal on the problem of education for law librarianship is Mr. Ernest Breuer. Would you like to say something, Mr. Breuer? Tell us a little bit about what the Association of Law Libraries of New York State has done at their recent panel meeting.

MR. ERNEST H. BREUER: We established a Policy Committee based on a new horizons report to advance the purposes and the advantages and the recognition of the most wonderful group of people that ever organized themselves 50 years ago. I say that in all sincerity, and I am proud to be one of your members.

We are approaching the time when practically all world knowledge will be at our fingertips. Then why talk about 5,000 volumes, 10,000 volumes, 100,000 volumes? Does it make any difference? Isn't all knowledge available at the typewriter or the telephone or telegraph? There will be a time when you will press a button and you will get a facsimile report that the Library of Congress has. Why are we discussing a person who will only handle 5,000 volumes? Are you going to leave him there with 5,000? Isn't he trying to build up his library? Then you talk about not needing library training.

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There are cases where a person is a well-qualified librarian even without the degrees. He has an opportunity to get a better job. The authorities in 18 states now require certification of some kind. If we don't set it up, they will, and eventually every state will require certification. What are you doing to the people coming into the profession telling them you don't need this, you don't need that? What are they going to do when they apply for a job and are told, "Well, you have the necessary background as far as the law is concerned, but this state or that state requires a library degree." Is that fair, is that the heritage we want to give to our younger members coming along?

Now, 18 different articles have been written in the Law Library Journal, as Bill Murphy has told you. We have done a lot of work on this in the Cornell meeting that we have had. Let me read you the consensus of what happens when you discuss this problem in a small group. Each law librarian does a little musing when asked what is a proper education for law librarianship and then offers an autobiography. On reflection it appears to be a perfectly logical approach. Proper education for the law librarian is the type which a successful law librarian has had, and, so, each successful law librarian is entitled to describe his training and qualification for a given position. But there is one weakness in this approach as the standard of successful law librarianship, as Vincent Fiordalisi has tried to point out. The real question is what is a minimum educational requirement for satisfactory service for a law librarian?

The medical librarians did a lot of talking, and they finally set up standards. I am not going to tell you that is the best or this is the best, but, let's talk about it, let's face the problem, and let's do something about it, because it is going to get down to the advantage of all of us, even the older ones. Miles Price is on his way to look on what he has done, but we have got to think of the younger people, we have got to think about the people who have 15 or 20 years more left. We all want to get recognition. There is no publicity. The Bar Associations have never said a word in any proceedings I have seen about what the law librarians contribute to their welfare. The medical librarian has set up standards. I am not saying that anyone present here or within a five or tenyear period is not going to be considered a certified law librarian, because that is the way the accountants did it years ago. Everybody who practiced the profession, whether he had any degree, whether he went to public school or not, will become a certified law librarian. I am talking about the future, and I hope we have a future.

I want to leave you with this one thought: Confucious said, "Who helps not the future will find sorrow close at hand." Thank you.

MR. WATERS: Thank you, Mr. Breuer. I am going to skip around the audience now, because of the time element. We from the East get out here infrequently, and some of the western folks do not come to our meetings when they are in the East. I would like to call on Mr. Bob Lewis of O'Melveny & Myers, Los Angeles, who operates a well-organized practitioner's library, a man with a great deal of education and experience in that field. Would you like to say a few words, Mr. Lewis?

MR. ROBERT W. LEWIS: I think I can make myself heard, and I appreciate your giving me a chance to say something. I have in my life been very outspoken and very frank and candid in criticism of things that I have heard, actions of this sort, but I want to say that I can't imagine the Association producing any panel or any other program that is more worthwhile or could be more worthwhile or more perfectly done as people can be perfect than this panel today. I am a practitioner's librarian, as Bill Murphy has said, and I think he said beautifully what I might have tried to say.

I feel right at the moment, if I asked myself, "What are the minimum standards of education for the practitioner's library," I would say that I think I pretty much agree with you. For the present I would put emphasis on the library school training thinking, as I think you do, that the legal background would be probably the most easily worked into, but I do feel that three degrees, including the law degree and the library school degree are of great help. In considering the standards, I feel that we must consider not only the present, but I think we have to look to the future, and I certainly agree with Ernest Breuer that we have to consider as librarians what we are going to do in order first to be convinced of our own worth compared with other professions, that we may, in turn, convince the persons who use librarians for whom, after all, we are existing, and I would say in

that regard that one of the difficulties it seems to me of approaching such a vital question as this of education for law librarianship is the fact that too often we consider separate aspects of the whole program of what we need to strengthen our position, our status, our self-respect, and the appreciation of us that others by our own deeds can gain.

I think it would not be asking too much to hope or to expect that this Association might in some year have a theme in which not only education but recruitment, setting of standards for the profession, and for the Association, the matter of placement, the matter of public relations all could be integrated in separate aspects so that we could consider the need as a whole, and I think after this panel I can go back to the firm where I am and say without reservation that I have gained a very sobering and a very stimulating and a very worthwhile consideration of what I think is very vital, and I think that in coming to these Association meetings we must consider not only what we get individually but what we can contribute to the profession. And I would like to feel that sometime we could consider all of these aspects, integrate them, and then I think we would be ready to enter a new era.

Mr. WATERS: Thank you.

MR. DONALD MARTIN: I would like to direct my attention to Mr. Price or Mrs. Gallagher. I would like to know which is the preferred method—should a person go from a bachelor's degree to a library science degree to a law degree or should he go from a bachelor's to a law to a library science de-

gree? I would like to find out what is the best procedure so that we can advise future librarians who are interested in becoming law librarians.

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MR. WATERS: The question was asked whether an aspiring law librarian should study first his law or library science after he has completed his college education, and I believe the question was directed to Mr. Price on this panel or Mrs. Gallagher. Now, of course, we can't solve all the problems here today. If you have any questions that we can't take care of, we will get them by mail. We will be glad to answer them later. Mr. Price, did you want to make a few remarks to Mr. Martin's question?

MR. PRICE: Why, I have come to the conclusion that Marian Gallagher is doing a much better job than I ever did, and I am sure you are sick to death hearing my raucous Hoosier voice.

MRS. GALLAGHER: I heard Dr. Price discuss this once, and I agree with him.

MR. WATERS: Marian Gallagher says she agrees with Miles Price and asks Miles to state his views.

MR. PRICE: Short of the two degrees, the most useful one to have is the law degree, particularly in the one-man law school libraries. This means American law, for while the foreign law is useful in some libraries, the very large ones, it is sought only in addition to the American degree. If you can get a job in a law school library in some capacity on the strength of library training, then go to law school and earn your degree. It is a long, hard pull but it is worth it. Having the law degree but lacking the li-

brary degree, the problem is much simpler as the library degree is earned in two semesters and a summer session.

Marian Gallagher offers a full year's course open to graduates of law school at the University of Washington, and a roster of her graduates begins to read like a roll of honor in the profession. Columbia University offers a three-point course as an elective in alternate summer sessions in a school of library service and is proud of their record of its students, and I don't mean maybe. There are numerous other library schools in which the student may gain a knowledge of the fundamentals of librarianship generally.

Now, answering Mr. Martin's question, I would say it depends on the library you are in. A good many of my very best people at Columbia have a law degree. They have gone into the libraries and practiced in libraries with a library degree which they got in a third of the time it would take to get a law degree. A good many of them on the job have gone to night school and gotten the other one. I think it is much simpler to get a job in a library with a library school degree and go to law school than the other way around. It is just a matter of mathematical percentage. On the other hand, when you go into the small law schools particularly where it is a one-man job, you have pretty well got to have the law degree to begin with before you get the job, and then you can go to the library school, you can take my course, this is a plug, and on the basis of that you will learn some of the things which you need to know. On the other hand, if you are trying to get Harry Bitner's job away

from him, then you have got to have law to start with on those big jobs, mostly because they won't ordinarily look at you otherwise.

Now, a student I had two or three years ago in my library school up at Columbia has a law degree. I have advised him to go and get his library degree, because that guy can make fifteen hundred or two thousand dollars a year more after he gets it than he can without it, because he has got personality and all of that, and I have I think convinced him; he is taking some courses this summer, and he is going to take some more. There is no one answer to it. It depends on the type of library.

MR. BREUER: Just one more thought. They had this to say about comments on our round table discussion which was held at Cornell: "One point reported was that library schools are behind the times in providing adequate training for most librarians. I wonder if this is any more true than that law librarians are behind the times finding what the standards are on which a system of training can be based. We are in an excellent position to work out a more specialized program if we and the law librarians can agree it is desirable. We have discussed this with the subcommittee on special librarianship, and it seems to me a student should have graduated from a law school before he comes to the school of library service."

MR. RICHARD SLOANE: I am with the firm of Cravath, Swaine & Moore in New York. I have two or three related questions for Mr. Price. First of all, in connection with the statistics that I see behind me, I notice a great many more law graduates have turned to library work, and my first question is, why are lawyers becoming librarians? And I am not going to suggest any answers myself. But I do want to know, are those lawyers who are, say, among the 65 on the top line who have got their law degrees among the top of their law school classes, or are they near the bottom? Are they men who compete as leaders and as lawyers with other lawyers, or are they not?

I have a hunch it may be that we are losing some very good librarians by insisting that they become lawyers if they become too good. I think they are going to get out of the profession and enter their own.

Mr. FIORDALISI: May I speak to that? As a general rule, appointment of a law librarian to a faculty of a school of law requires the same standards that are required in the appointment of any other faculty member. This usually means top quality. Miles Price referred to Bruno Greene, editorin-chief of the Rutgers Law Review, and I would say probably the top average in his law school course over the period of four years. I am sure that as you look around and you see some of the people who have gone into law library work, which a good many of us believe is a separate profession, we may have our reasons in that we don't feel that we are particularly interested in adversary litigation. We are particularly interested in the search for truth. We feel that we are particularly scholars or research people rather than adversaries forcing the interest of a particular client.

MR. PRICE: I talked at some length on this in the Workshop at the University of Chicago several years ago, when Dean Asheim made his proposal, stated succinctly, that there was no use in preparing a program which would lead to both a library degree and a law degree because nobody but lame ducks went into law library work; if they weren't lame ducks, they would not go into it. That was as nonsensical as most of the other stuff he said which was very nonsensical too.

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Vincent Fiordalisi neglected to mention the other fine law students that have gone into law librarianship, and I could go down the line and refute that argument. The lame duck is a lame duck no matter where he is, and he is not wanted in the law library field and in the law school field particularly as I mentioned before, when they consider somebody for a potential faculty member they look at the grades just the same as if they were looking at them for teaching.

MR. WATERS: Thank you. The hour is growing late, and on behalf of the panelists here today I wish to thank you all for your kind attendance through this heat. I want at this moment to turn the program back to Miss Helen Hargrave who may have a few announcements before we adjourn.

MR. PRICE: I just wanted to remind you again that I have about 50 mim-eographed copies of essentially my paper today and of other papers, and, if you will write to me at Columbia and you want it, first come first served.

PRESIDENT-ELECT HARGRAVE: We have had probably one of the most

fascinating afternoons that it has been my pleasure to attend in the Association, and I think that all of us will benefit by what has been said and particularly some of us who are in the older group can take back with enthusiasm what has been said to the younger persons on our staff. We are very grateful to these people for this afternoon. Thank you.

The Fourth General Session adjourned at four forty-five o'clock.

WEDNESDAY EVENING ANNUAL BANQUET

June 26, 1957

The annual banquet of the Fiftieth Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries was held in the Terrace Room of the Antlers Hotel on Wednesday evening. President Dillard S. Gardner offered the following invocation:

Merciful Heavenly Father:

As word comes to us this morning of the sudden death of the mother of one of us here, we are reminded anew of the fragile quality of life. In the words of the dying Indian chief, "Life is but a buffalo's breath upon a winter morning, a ripple through the prairie grass of a summer breeze that disappears in the setting sun." In our brief time here with friends, may their lives be made happier and richer because they knew us.

Bless this food to our nourishment and our lives to Your service, keeping us ever aware of those whose lot is less fortunate than our own. These things we ask, if they be Your will.

Amen.

At the head table were the officers of the Association, President Dillard S. Gardner, President-Elect Helen Hargrave, Secretary Jean Ashman, and Treasurer Mrs. Huberta A. Prince; members of the Executive Board, Helen A. Snook, Carroll C. Moreland, Vernon M. Smith, and William B. Stern; and guests, banquet speaker, Dr. William H. Davenport, Head of the Department of English and Lecturer in Law, University of Southern California, Toastmaster Sidney B. Hill, Former Librarian, Association of the Bar of the City of New York, Mrs. Dillard S. Gardner, Mrs. Sidney B. Hill, and representatives of the West Publishing Company, H. M. Yates and Arnold Ginnow.

Dr. William H. Davenport, Head of the Department of English and Lecturer in Law, University of Southern California, delivered the address that follows.

LAW AND LITERATURE ONCE AGAIN

DR. DAVENPORT: Mr. Toastmaster, officers and members of the American Association of Law Libraries, distinguished guests, and friends:

Mr. Hill's introduction, for which I am grateful, may lead you to think that I am an expert in the field of legal literature and that I know where I am going from this point on. As a matter of fact I am in some doubt as how to proceed after Mr. Gardner's remarks at the luncheon earlier today; you may recall that he initiated pro-

ceedings at the Broadmoor by saying, in effect, "Relax and enjoy yourselves in comfort this noon, for there won't be any speeches." The implication at the moment would seem to indicate that you are in for some minutes of misery. And as for the qualifications of the speaker in the field, let me say that I still feel like a stranger in the field of law; I am rushing in where the angels fear to tread, and I sometimes find things a bit confused: In this particular I can sympathize with L. J. Dickinson, who, in a speech delivered in 1934, remarked.

A year ago if I had \$100 in gold in my pocket, I was a law-abiding citizen; if I had a pint of whiskey I was a criminal. Today if I have the whiskey I am a law-abiding citizen but if I have the gold I am a criminal violating the law.

My confusion is compounded by the array of miscellaneous notes before me. It was agreed between me and your protocol officers that I should talk informally from notes rather than read a formal, typed address; there are excellent reasons for such procedure. However, I have been on the road for two weeks; my notes are full of typed signals, colored arrows linking up phrases, and half-stated pronouncements which seemed deathless when jotted down, but which are now quite meaningless. I shall now start putting the pieces together.

Why "Law and Literature Once Again"? Here I wish to stress the fact that others have blazed the trail. A quick look at a standard bibliography will produce a dozen or more titles with "law," "lawyer," and "literature" in some combination, from Cardozo

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to Macmillan. Here we almost seem to be in a Hollywoodish rut-just as Andy Hardy and Frankenstein (the monster, that is) never seemed to run out of relatives, we may expect once or twice a year a plea for the necessity of reading the classics or a reiteration of the fact that law and literature are related; this is basically a fine idea, but occasionally one does get the feeling that he has seen this thing before with only a slight change in title. Mr. Windolph of the Pennsylvania Bar has recently reminded us of the reflections of the law in literature, and only last January in the American Bar Association Journal Mr. Sims of the Tennessee Bar urged lawyers to avoid technological illiteracy by going back to the classics. If "Law and Literature Once Again" suggests the accompaniment of a sigh or a disgusted question mark (-Once Again?), I must admit the mustiness of the phrase. As a champion of the law-literature relationship, however, I should like to plead that laymen and lawyers continue to publish in the field, but with less limitation in reference to authors and titles, the mark of many otherwise well-intentioned articles. Must it always be Bardell v. Pickwick even if the older hands almost inevitably enjoy a reminiscent glow? (It's quite difficult, incidentally, to get law students of the Elvis Era steamed up on Dickens). And if we are told regularly that law and literature are comfy bedfellows, an idea that is now about as new as the bustle, what then? Or, as my modern law students might put it, "So what?" If there is any point in going over the ground once again, I must try tonight to deal with what the Elizabethans felt was an "original" idea: not invention, but a fresh presentation of the familiar. Otherwise, except for a few professional listeners who will sit through anything out of habit or good manners, the sigh will grow to a yawn of mass proportion accompanied by frequent side glances at the watch or silent speculation as to how late the bar will stay open. I am on trial therefore. My defense will be historical, analytical, and experimental.

Wallace Stevens, the late distinguished American poet who also had a law degree, once wrote a piece called Thirteen Ways of Looking at a Blackbird. I offer, in turn, various ways of looking at a familiar topic as an apologia, if you will, an act of faith, a bit of amusement with variations. (We must recall that what is familiar to us as bookish people may come as a fresh idea to the neophyte; thus every annual article, however familiarsounding, may have the ring of Revelation). Even the old-time religion needs a revival now and then, a reexamination of a truth that may need dusting off; so, and, I fear, with overlongwindedness, let it be with law and literature.

As librarians you are interested in classification. In a classified sense I suppose the traditional meaning of the phrase "legal literature" to include the literature of cases and decisions, of technical pronouncements in articles, etc. There is growing now a more allinclusive application of the term. We have legal literature bibliographies like the Harvard University list and the New York University list prepared by Julius Marke, who is here tonight; we have indexes to references to law

in literature; we have many studies of the law-literature relation (Winifred Duke, F. J. Loesch, A. T. Vanderbilt, for example); there are many old and recent works on the legal knowledge of famous authors (See Gest on Browning or Holdsworth on Dickens or McAdam and McNair on Johnson or Newbolt and Robinson on Trollope); there is a large category of writings of lawyers and judges as literature (see Cardozo on law and literature, Hand on the future of wisdom in America, Frankfurter on chief justices he has known-a delightful chapter from the recent Of Law and Men -or go back and read Holmes on the profession of the law); we pass on to autobiography, biography, and memoirs of men of law, a list so long that sampling is difficult-you can pick your own man or period or level from Beveridge, Bowen, Haldane, Majoribanks, Stone, and dozens of others and follow Marshall, Holmes, Hall, or Darrow through the mazes of British and American jurisprudence; if you lean toward fiction you can start with Dean Wigmore's list of one hundred legal novels, tick off your Dickens, Scott, Balzac, and so on, and then come down to the last two years with Mankiewicz's Trial, Botein's Prosecutor, or Auchincloss's Great World and Timothy Colt, all written by men of law; if the pace of living is too fast for long fiction, the shorter pieces are available in legal literature anthologies such as Law in Action or Fiction Goes to Court or the paperbacks of the Docket Series (one of the editors of this series, Mr. Surrency, is somewhere out there tonight); next we come to legal drama with a never-

ending list from Aristophanes to Shakespeare to Galsworthy (who knew law) to Elmer Rice (who had a law degree) to Marilyn Monroe's husband (who has had a brush with the law) to Mr. Wouk and his famous court-martial—satire, character study, the theme of justice, the life of a counsellor-atlaw, the Salem witch trials, in order indicate the possibilities for the drama-struck; there is even a fair-sized category of poetry on the law by both law-men and laymen from Donne to Auden; we scarcely need reminding of the many volumes of famous trials in popular form; for the specialist there is the field of literary property, censorship, and libel; and, finally, for the literary man there is the vast body of material, essays on the law, by such men as Bacon, Coleridge, Elyot, Fuller, Goldsmith, Lamb, Montaigne, and Thoreau. We have finally reached the end of a sentence as long as any of John Milton's. And our definition is not yet settled for all time.

Legal literature, then, is no longer just a phrase with a limited application. It now includes law writing good enough to be literature, literature which features law (in spite of Mr. Train's opinion in the life of Tutt), the legality of literature, the history of attitudes toward law, and the moral values which come from reading a legal biography and allied work. All of these things combine, I am sure, to make a better man of the lawyer and a better lawyer of the man.

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"Law and literature" is more than an observed relationship to be happy about as members of a family enjoy one another's warmth or wisdom; it now has practical, even organized ap-

plication. There are college courses in legal literature such as the one at the University of Southern California. There are courses in legal backgrounds which include literature such as the one conducted at Columbia University until his recent retirement by Professor Cheatham. Public curiosity about the subject was well illustrated in the flood of letters received following the publication in Time two years ago of a feature article on literary lawyers. Applying language and literature to the law is, of course, an experiment in general education, and it has its limits. We might well envision literature for engineers or doctors as well. But let us stop there. Literature for orthodontists or flagpole sitters would be a bit too much. Meanwhile the advantages of practical application, while it may mean more work for law librarians, are these: it provides a brake against over-specialization; it offers cultural background for its own sake; it suggests a carry-over of the raw facts of life from books to actual situations met in practice as well as a passing acquaintance with jargon of the trade ("a Jarndyce case"); it gives models in lives of the great which the novice may well emulate; and, last but not least, it teaches the possibilities of better English from the points of view of both reading and writingsomething quite important in an age which has been called semi-literate because of its tendency to absorb precooked ideas without question and to leave spelling to the typist. These possibilities apply to student and practitioner alike. This is a growing field which is far from being fully exploited. I have received a good bit of

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publicity from my participation in legal literature experiments, particularly in the bibliographies published in the American Bar Association Journal; as a fumbling layman I am naturally pleased and flattered, but I feel that this is actually only a beginning. Incidentally, at least fifty per cent of whatever plaudits have come my way rightfully belong to Riley Paul Burton, law librarian at the University of Southern California School of Law, who is sitting over there on my right; he is one of those unsung "without whose help" men whose personal modesty keeps off proper recognition.

Now, lest I sound too much like a dreary schoolmaster, let's look at our blackbird another way. What a rich legacy of fun and wisdom there is in this law-literature relationship! Over here is Bishop Earle with his microcosmographic Elizabethan attorney saving his best arguments for the hereafter because he may need them to appeal for a reversal. But over there is Webster countering with his thunder on the nobility of the law. Here again is Swift saying

It is likewise to be observed that this society (lawyers) hath a peculiar cant and jargon of their own that no other mortal can understand and wherein all their laws are written which they take special care to multiply; whereby they have wholly confounded the very essence of truth and falsehood—so that it will take 30 years to decide whether the field left me by my ancestors for six generations belongs to me or to a stranger 300 miles off.

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I am sometimes very much troubled when I reflect upon the three great professions of divinity, law, and physic; how they are each of them overburdened with practitioners and filled with multitudes of ingenious gentlemen that starve one another.

But over there in 1752 we have Viscount Bolingbroke (Henry St. John) writing

There have been lawyers that were orators, philosophers, historians. There have been Bacons and Clarendons. There will be none such any more till in some better age true ambition or the love of fame prevails over avarice and men find leisure and encouragement to prepare themselves for the exercise of this profession by climbing up to the vantage ground of science instead of grovelling all their lives below in mean but gainful application to all the little arts of chicane.

Even in those days someone was beating the drums for better reading! The same thing is still going on. Listen to Mr. Sims, whom I mentioned earlier, writing 205 years later:

If you would restore the practicing lawyer to the high position of culture and leadership which he at one time pre-empted in his community and in his nation—if lawyers are once again to be recognized as men of wisdom as distinguished from mere know-how—if we would resume our rightful role of architects instead of being only superior me-

chanics we must again pick up the historic tools of culture.

How shall we go at the revival process? Would you like the story of Susanna and the cross-examination by Daniel in the Apocrypha or in the modern poem Peter Quince at the Clavier by Wallace Stevens? Or both? Would you like the trial of John Brown in Ehrlich's Life or in the poem by Benét? Will you have Jesus as he appears in Anatole France's Procurator of Judea or in Kirkpatrick's study of the trial or in the poem Judas Iscariot by Stephen Spender, with its disturbing question, "Who betrayed whom?" Do you want your Archer-Shee case straight or via Alex Woollcott or via The Winslow Boy? Would you like Darrow via himself, or Irving Stone, or Inherit the Wind?

Less formally and more individually the legal literature hobbyist may go in for specialties like any collector. This is for the connoisseur, of course, the real reader, not the "hypocrite lecteur" that Mr. Eliot swiped from Baudelaire, but the curious, the comparative. No better example of playing intellectual games with law and literature can be found than the sample Sacco-Vanzetti "package": the transcript first, of course; the letters, direct or as quoted in Male Animal; passages from Behrman's Rain from Heaven; Sinclair's Boston; a poem on the execution by Babette Deutsch; the play Winterset by Maxwell Anderson, in which Judge Thayer becomes Judge Gaunt; the documentary essay by Justice Frankfurter; and finally, as a real climax, Miss Millay's heartfelt Justice Denied in Massachusetts. But perhaps

this is a bit too conscious, too precious?

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Above all, we must not be snobs. Let us admit Chaffanbrass and Marshall Hall, Judge Priest and Judge Brandeis, Holmes and Howe and Hummel. Let us include Marshall on Marbury v. Madison and Woolsey on Ulysses with its wonderful phrase "more emetic than aphrodisiac." Let us retain the realism of the three trials of Oscar Wilde and the fantasy of Jabez Stone saved from ol' Scratch by ol' Dan'l. Place the lawyer-poet like Masters beside a poet from the same mid-West poking at the law (Carl Sandburg asking why the hearse-horse snickers, hauling a lawyer away). If you want comedy, go to Boccaccio and watch the young men pull the judge's pants off while the trial is in progress, or to Rabelais and study Bridlegoose as he makes decisions by rolling dice, or to Mark Twain and his "Great Landslide Case" from Roughing It, or to Finley Peter Dunne on the Supreme Court or to James Parker's Attorneys at Law or Sir Alan Herbert (A. P. Herbert) with his negotiable cow or the case of slander at sea-the moot point being whether signal flags of a personal nature constitute slander, the owners of "Perfume II" and "Iodine" being at odds. Do you like satire? Try Seagle on law, the science of inefficiency, or Thoreau on civil disobedience or Mencken on the criminal law. If you prefer drama in the law, read the recent journalistic lives of Ehrlich and Belli, two prominent West Coast lawyers with a flair for cuff links and macabre demonstrative evidence as they respectively defend those accused of murder and

those struck down in accidents, seeking the adequate award. If it is anecdote you crave, who can forget Mr. Hine, that un-common attorney, and his memoirs or confessions? (Remember the old fellow, dying, surrounded by human vultures waiting, who for his Wellington boots, called hurled them at the relatives, screaming "I hate you all!" and then expired? Or the Scotsman who refused to have a night nurse and died to spite his relatives when he heard her hand on the latch?) Wellman in his work on the art of cross-examination has a perfect yarn on the subject of accent in the sentence "You are an ass," and Judge Knox in his memoirs tells a priceless story about the Negro who was up for bootlegging and also admitted under pressure that he had been up for rape years ago. ("What did you get for that?" asks the judge. "Married," replies the suspect). Anecdote is intelligent gossip which is an integral part of biography which is the part of history Dr. Johnson and Emerson both liked most. Is it any wonder that well-written anecdote, in this case legal anecdote, has almost universal appeal?

Looking at literature and its comments on the law, the interested reader may face the same confusion, however enjoyable, which I mentioned earlier in my talk. In books the law is "a ass," "a bottomless pit," "a literary record of nobility, reason, divinity," "a morass, a corruption, an unintelligibility"; it can "discover sin but not remove it"; but it is also "the last result of human wisdom acting upon human experience for the benefit of the public." Confusing, perhaps, but

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never dull! And literature has seized on it. Except for medicine, there is hardly a profession where the link is so close.

I should like to go back to my opening statements and insert what is known as a reprise in a musical comedy, the re-introduction of the theme most catchy. I have tried to show in my remarks tonight that the law-literature relationship is more complex and offers more possibilities than even its traditional staunch advocates bothered to realize. I get as irritated over repeated references to Buzfuz or Warren's Ten Thousand a Year as the beall and end-all on the subject as Rachmaninoff used to get when asked for the hundredth time on tour to play the C-Sharp Minor Prelude as an encore. I propose probing into the lesser known, such things as the "Man of Law's Tale" from Christina Stead's Salzburg Tales or "The Case of the Curious Judge" from Oriental Encounters by Marmaduke Pickthall, a case decided in favor of a cook because the judge needed a cook!

We are constantly being reminded, then, that law and literature are good companions. John Mason Brown pointed out in The Saturday Review in 1952 that Hand, Holmes, Cardozo, and Brandeis were gifted writers whom the law did not muffle. Catherine Drinker Bowen, in a lecture before the Brandeis Society in 1951, on the subject "The Lawyer and the King's English" pointed out that while lawyer and writer do not belong to the same species, they can be classified under one genus "articulate man ... interested in the techniques of utterance and what lies behind: Intent,

the motivations of man." It is our job, however, as men and women who work in books, to refine and maintain this recognized relationship. The point is clear that many literary people know a little law and that many legal people know some literature. Let's see how much. Let future studies offer discovery or document older material or freshen up the familiar rather than repeat the same old theme.

The Right Honorable Lord Justice Birkett, speaking in 1950 at the annual dinner of the American and Canadian Bar Associations in Washington, largely echoing Lord Macmillan (with proper credit line), pointed out that no lawyer is learned if his learning is confined to statutes and reports; that the most important element in advocacy is the man himself, plus knowledge and training; and finally, that the best weapon of the mind is reading in the realm of letters. Our responsibility as librarians and instructors should take on a clear meaning in this frame of reference. Tonight we have redefined terms, showed practical applications of the law-literature relationship, sampled widening bibliography, suggested various ways of looking at the subject, and hinted at the need for keeping things moving in the future. "The most important element in advocacy is the man himself." By constant refinement of our techniques and continual investigation in our field, we can go a long way toward refining this product "The man himself" in all our contacts with him. "Law and literature" is indeed more than a phrase. It could become a mission. The more legal people and literary people get to know

each other, the better. Here, I think, is the point: In a world trying to reach understanding and communication for mutual reward, a development at any one level is a step, however humble, toward the ultimate. Let us continue to develop!

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THURSDAY MORNING SESSION June 27, 1957

The Fifth General Session was called to order at nine o'clock by President Dillard S. Gardner.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: The subject of the panel this morning is "The Widening Scope of Law Librarianship." Mr. William R. Roalfe, Law Librarian, Northwestern University, will act as the Chairman and Coordinator. I will ask him to introduce his panel.

THE WIDENING SCOPE OF LAW LIBRARIANSHIP—A FORUM

MR. ROALFE: On our panel this morning we have Mr. Howard J. Graham, Bibliographer, Los Angeles County Law Library; Carroll C. Moreland, Law Librarian, University of Pennsylvania; Ervin H. Pollack, Law Librarian, Ohio State University; Vernon M. Smith, Law Librarian, University of California, Berkeley; and Erwin C. Surrency, Law Librarian, Temple University.

I have appeared before the members of this Association so many times over the years that I am always concerned about my capacity to come forward with anything new. I feel a good deal like the minister who preaches to his congregation Sunday after Sunday and has the same misgivings. One day the minister's young son said, "Dad, why do you pray so

hard every Sunday morning before you go to church?" The father replied, "I pray to God to give me the power to say something new—something original and inspiring." After a moment the young son asked with the directness and incisiveness characteristic of children, "Well, Dad, why doesn't God help you?"

Fortunately for you, my role today is a modest one and lack of inspiration will not be too serious. I merely set the stage. The real performers are beside me. I would like first to call your attention to the fact that the title for our panel discussion, "The Widening Scope of Law Librarianship," is not new. It was in fact used by Fred Hicks for an article which was published in the Law Library Journal in 1926. The problems that this trend creates are obviously not all new. However, they do become more complex and some new ones emerge from time to time. In addition, the need to work toward solutions is continuous.

Prior sessions of this conference, and the Institute that preceded it, have already demonstrated the scope of our problems. This panel at least presents a somewhat different approach. Therefore, while repetition at some points is almost inevitable, I believe you will find that each participant has some observations that merit careful thought.

In order that we may make the best use of our time, I suggest that all questions from the floor be deferred until all panel members have spoken. By agreement the maximum time available to each panel member is 15 minutes. Consequently, I am acting under a mandate, if it becomes necessary, to stop any panel member before

he has finished. With this brief introductory statement out of the way, let us turn to the members of the panel. All of them are well known to most of you, so, I will not encroach upon our limited time with lengthy introductions. All of them are active members of the Association. All of them are authors.

Because he must start on his return trip this morning, I am going to call on Erwin Surrency first. Of his several interests I am going to mention only one—legal history. He is the President of the recently organized American Society for Legal History, and he is the Editor of the American Journal of Legal History. He is obviously in a strategic position in this important field. We are confident he will make himself felt. Mr. Surrency will speak on "The Law Librarian as Author and Legal Scholar."

Mr. Erwin C. Surrency: I have to leave, so, I am going to throw out a few remarks and then get out of the room. Now, some people think that is a wise procedure, because that will save me the embarrassment of having to answer any questions, but I have deputized my good colleague, Mr. Carroll Moreland, to answer any questions for me, so, you can address any questions you have to him. There is one thing my wife always tells me when I appear in public and that is not to try to tell a joke because I usually mess it up by telling the punch line first. So, I will skip the usual joke that goes with this sort of thing.

I have to remark that I am flattered to be invited to address this group on the "Law Librarian as a Scholar." However, I do feel much like the town drunk who was called upon to address the Women's Temperance League. Just as someone better qualified than the town drunk can be found to expound the virtues of temperance, someone else would be better qualified to discuss with you the subject which has been assigned to me.

Scholarship is a much maligned word. The scholar is the subject of a great many jokes, none of which is flattering. The popular concept of a scholar is a man with long hair and a forgetful manner who can and does make few contributions. He is referred to as the "egg head" and other similar terms, none of which is meant to be complimentary. To those who would describe themselves as practical, the term scholarship is an anathema. This group writes on practical subjects which means, "How I Run My Library." Such experiences form a valuable contribution to the literature of law librarianship, but there is much more than the law librarian can do, indeed, should do, to promote knowledge.

The road of a scholar is not an easy one and requires a great amount of work. It requires digging into sources which may result in days of searching which may be unproductive as far as the particular work is concerned. It requires a background knowledge of the significance of the project in question which, in turn, requires a great amount of reading. It is amazing how often one begins a research project without searching the existing literature, to say nothing of reading for background material. You cannot take notes without first determining the limits of the research project and without having a fair knowledge of the background of your topic. One illustration will suffice. I began work on the history of the court system of Georgia and for a time I did not take notes on any matters pertaining to an official called the "ordinary." Later, I discovered that this official conducts the court which administers decendent's estates in that state. A little reading in the statutes would have prevented this error and the necessary extra work that was involved in rereading a mass of material.

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One of the chief functions of the law librarian is to promote scholar-ship by aiding the scholar who is doing the work. This is one function in which the librarian should take more pride than most of us do. It is a fine compliment to our profession when a scholar acknowledges in the preface the aid that a certain librarian has given him. Nothing should give us a greater satisfaction than results from helping others.

One of the natural areas to which the law librarian may apply his scholarship is the matter of law books. We know very little of law books and their contents in spite of the many fine bibliographies. No one since Soule has tried to compile a list of all reports with a word about the various editions and the contents of the volumes. Too often, we use printed decisions without knowing what court rendered the decisions. Two volumes of reports known as "Georgia Decisions" are listed in most bibliographies as if they were the reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court of that state. Now, this state did not

have a Supreme Court until sometime in the 1840s, and they tried various schemes to get along without a Supreme Court. One of these schemes was to call the judges into a conference and from this conference resulted two volumes known as "Georgia Decisions."

Now, I was just the other day, if you will pardon me from leaving my manuscript at this point, looking for a report of the California Senate Judiciary Committee on the question of whether California should adopt the civil law or common law back in 1849. We had two different publishings of Volume I of the California Reports. In neither of these volumes was that report contained. However, in the volume published in 1907 and in the first printing of Volume I of the California Reports this report will be found. Now, this has increased my interest and shown me the importance of knowing more about the various editions and the various printings of the reports of the state.

Notes to various reports may be valuable to any scholar, especially those interested in the legal history of this country. So many reports have been published with additional notes by an outstanding attorney within the state which may give very valuable clues to the history of the law as well as the more practical; namely, the status of the law at the present time. No listing of such reports has been attempted since Soule's Lawyer's Reference Manual. Many similar projects have previously been outlined by Julius Marke in 47 Law Library Journal 349 (1954).

The scholarly interests of law li-

brarians need not be confined to the history of the publication of law reports, statutes, etc. Too often, we know little, if anything, about the lives of the various state reporters. In working in the law library, some information concerning these reporters will come to our attention, especially the reporters for one's own states. A collection of such biographies is useful. A little known chapter of American legal history is the work on the statutory compilations of the states. Any information concerning this work, as well as those men engaged on the project, is useful.

Biographies are often difficult to locate in spite of the Dictionary of American Biography and the various "Who's Who." The law librarian who is in a Bar library would promote scholarship by collecting biographies of members and non-members who become outstanding in the locality. Once such materials as suggested above are collected, then a book will be born or at least a scholarly article.

These are just a few of the areas in which librarians may contribute to knowledge. I do not limit them to work with books, for librarians have other interests which they can develop. The work of a true scholar is difficult and often tedious, but the rewards of learning are great, especially to one's self. Librarians have made contributions to the promotion of knowledge in countless ways in the past and will continue to do so by helping the scholar and by breaking some original ground themselves.

Mr. ROALFE: Thank you, Mr. Surrency. Mr. Howard J. Graham, our next speaker, is, among other things,

a bibliographer, a field that is indispensably our own. In this area we must assume the major responsibility, and he has contributed significantly. He is, of course, the winner of the first prize of the Golden Jubilee Essay Contest given last year. Mr. Graham will speak on "The Law Librarian as Bibliographer."

MR. HOWARD J. GRAHAM: Our problem is not Hamlet's: We hardly can escape being bibliographers. But what then? Once we have so committed ourselves, the question is: What are we to be and do? What ought we to be and do?

Theory today is constantly reforming practice. Even management is getting introspective. Its chore is to decide what is needed, then tell the chemists and engineers to develop the product. Up here in the Garden of the Gods seems like a wonderful place to give our minds room, to be as theoretical, as practical, that is, as we can or please.

Approaching the assignment in this spirit, the first premise is that what we will be needing most, perhaps, in the years ahead is some means of coordinating the work we do, and must do as individuals, working in our separate libraries, to achieve greater overall control and more efficient use of time and resources, bibliographic and human. Too little of what we learn and accomplish as individuals ever is preserved or shared, except in our own libraries, with our own patrons.

Think what it would mean, professionally, if even an added five or ten percent of our net individual accomplishments could be fully distributed and shared. What we are looking for,

obviously, is some principle of the concentration and conservation of energy, some little shift of attitudes and organization that will make a thing of this sort possible, indeed practical. Maybe there is such a possibility, one right in line with our present efforts, simply an extension of them, of the whole geographic-political organization of our law and libraries. If this principle needs a name, we might call it concentrated, coordinated local attack with fuller and regular national reporting. We have the means for the reporting half now in our Journal, in the President's Newsletter, and annual committee reports. It is the first half, the coordinated attack on common problems, that seems to be the element partially missing, that priceless potential ingredient.

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Think what it would mean if every chapter each year could turn out a project like the Washington Chapter's Union List of Legislative Histories or the Chicago Chapter's Guide to the Legal Collections in Chicago. Think what it would mean if we had a guide to the law of every state, as we now have for six. If we had more checklists like Grace Macdonald's, Lew Morse's and Erwin Surrency's and more annotated printed catalogs like Julius Marke's. Everyone shares in such contributions. Everyone should make them, or help make them. And everyone can.

Think how many times, for example, we have discovered some short-lived minor periodical, usually local, but often with a highsounding name, that is unlisted in Hicks, Price, or the *Union List of Serials*. Think how much it would mean if we had an

agreed policy that anyone accessioning or identifying such an item, especially of home states, reported it for annual listing, as we have done for periodical births and deaths. Eventually this rare periodical field may call for a microfilm or microprint project. But the first step is to learn what is the rarest, most important of the rare. An approach by states, with cumulative buildup is thoroughly feasible, even overdue.

All we have to ask ourselves in such cases, individually and as an Association, is "What is the weak spot, what is the point of maximum return in the legal bibliography of this state, or of this area, or of this subject?" After that, pool answers, ideas, resources, finally, pool efforts, talents, and a part of the time we otherwise would spend "taking in each other's wash," or working at long range and at poor advantage.

Before pursuing this idea, let's take a look at three divisions of legal bibliography. First, Bio-Bibliographythe lives and writings, especially, of voluminous or classic authors. Here is a convenient tool that helps each generation refocus the currently relevant knowledge about prime materials. We all remember Jack Leary's "John Norton Pomeroy" and Miss Kernan's "St. George Tucker." Isn't one of our jobs, ultimately, a census of American legal authors, listing the best bibliographic treatments, annotating those adequately covered, working off the others, beginning with the most important, and with those of our home states? We have to remember that at one time Wallace's Reporters and Marvin's Legal Bibliography were simply lists of citations, stray notes, memoranda. Often, while acquiring or cataloging collections we accumulate valuable data. With a few more hours work on the same or a related author or subject, supplemented by a weekend in a research library, these can be turned to permanent professional advantage. Think before throwing them away, even if just a list of citations at first, especially if the author is a local or troublesome one. Start a file. See how fast it grows.

The history of the law book's technical development is a virgin field. Pioneer editors and indexers, no less than the authors and reporters, are unsung heroes of our law. Study of the evolution of their indexes and tables, of the choice and forms of early subject headings and references, can be illuminating, even a delight. For example, those sporting Tudors, with their boundless energy and rough alphabetization, preferred "Loke More," rather than "See Also," in their indexes and cross-references.

As the highest example of what can be done with these old books and authors, we have the Selden Society's Bibliography of Abridgments, Digests, and Dictionaries, compiled by the late John D. Cowley. The new Sweet and Maxwell Legal Bibliography and the new British Guide are other reminders of what a boon printed catalogs can be, and how concisely and imaginatively they can be handled.

But already you are saying that subject bibliography has more pressing claims. Certainly it has in fast-growing fields such as taxation, labor, cor-

porations, and administrative law. In such areas, subject headings remain broad and undifferentiated. This means the problem of policing these subjects, of integrating the card catalog with the periodical literature, with the looseleaf services, and with the primary materials, is going to become more and more acute. What can be done, then, to get some measure of the control over these hot subjects that foundation-sponsored surveys continue to supply at intervals for criminal law? A planned series of classed bibliographies prepared in our individual libraries and even pooled and sold subscriptionwise is one possibility; that is, after we have filled our Law Library Journal and Index to Legal Periodicals to overflowing. Perhaps we might informally ask ourselves, and the various American Bar Association sections, "What sort of improved control would help most right now?" Then, schedule, say, one such project or bibliography a year in the respective fields, dovetailing the parts and dividing compilation. Might we not even find there are a dozen or more first-rate bibliographies being compiled annually right now in our various libraries which could be circulated and subscribed to? A national office with a full-time secretary to coordinate such programs is, of course, what we need and want. So, the sooner we can get things of this sort started, the better our chances of foundation support will be.

Then, there is that "Index to Law Festschriften." By commencing with recent and current volumes and working backwards, a half-dozen subject and language specialists in libraries holding strong collections could do such a job cooperatively and to immense professional gain. Remember our Association's recent success in compiling and marketing the twenty year supplement to the Macdonald Checklist of Session Laws. This Fest-schrift Index is the kind of project law schools and research libraries can afford to subsidize. "Hoarded wealth yields no interest"; individual fruitless searches are a constant drag and time charge. Where are the volunteers to get this project rolling?

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Third, jurisdictional bibliography. Here is where we really swim or sink. Ideally, we crave at least four basic tools for every jurisdiction: (1) The state research guide or manual that organizes, elaborates, annotates and supplements the general guides. To be complete, this too must be a cooperative, continuing project, with jurisdictional specialists ceaselessly collating, organizing, sharing their knowledge, and getting it into more readily usable form. National legal bibliography has been systematized. The task now, the second time around, is an elaborative and cleanup job, state by state; (2) A consolidated main entry and authority list with jurisdictional dates, citations, scope notes, and cross-references—the equivalent, in short, for state agencies of the U. S. Government Organization Manual for federal agencies. Think of the time wasted this past half century by our excessive individualismeach catalog department laboriously and at random establishing name forms for various state courts and agencies, while the same data has lain in the official catalogs of a dozen libraries, and they, in turn, duplicating ours. Probably it is too late now for a state-by-state survey, buildup, and interjurisdictional exchange of lists, in most jurisdictions, that is, though perhaps not in all. But we can take the lesson to heart; (3) An up-to-date and rounded basic collection list for each state, one classed by form and by subject, and with order information, even LC card numbers and subject headings perhaps, also with annotations and hints that will serve as guides for building either a comprehensive or a selective working collection. This is another natural for pooling, for cooperative effort, for gradual buildup, editing, processing, then eventual trading for similar lists of other jurisdictions; (4) A means of keeping these three and similar lists up to date—a periodic supplement, in short, that will serve as a kind of "Shepardizer" and prod-both a record of our progress and an incentive to progress. Isn't this really the key to our main problem? We fail now to share and make full use of each other's efforts because so often we have no regular means of making it worthwhile, which is simply to confess that we have annual cumulations for everything but our own ideas, our own learning, for every jurisdiction, in short, but our own! Our resources, our collections, our knowledge are uniformly strongest for home states. So what do we do? We carry that part in our heads, and work inefficiently, at long range, duplicating each other's efforts and records. The problem, of course, is to work out pooling arrangements and cumulating arrangements and cooperative traditions and practices that do work. But the solution seems obvious, up to a point.

Today it is the rule in every field to "break the big ones into little ones," the old rock pile principle, but not the rock pile technique. Our inertia and our perfectionism, therefore, are about equal enemies. Yet inherent in the federal nature of our law, and of our libraries, is one answer to our problem—renewed and intensified local responsibility and attack, with more systematic and, wherever possible, regular national reporting.

We can all laugh up here at the story of that tattered, famished old prospector and the sweating young mountaineer who met on the trail up Pike's Peak: "What's the matter, son? There's a road all the way to the top." "Sir, when you were young, wasn't it more fun to do it the hard way?" Remember, we have just celebrated our fiftieth anniversary.

MR. ROALFE: Thank you, Mr. Graham. He has not only given us food for thought but please note that both he and Mr. Surrency are throwing out challenges to us to do things. "The Law Librarian in Relation to Undertakings of the Bench, Bar, and Legislative Branch" is the assignment of Carroll Moreland, the next speaker. The fact that he is Past President of the Association testifies to his participation in a diversity of activities over the years. We should also recall that he has seen service in a state law library, a Bar library, and a law school library. Carroll Moreland.

MR. CARROLL C. MORELAND: Thank you. It has fallen my lot to talk about the relation of the law librarian to projects or undertakings of the Bench, the Bar, and the legislature, and by this I do not mean help from below on the part of the librarian but direction of the project by the librarian, himself. This is actually a task that I approach with considerable relish since I have some pretty strong convictions on the subject.

I think first we should consider what kind of projects there are to which the law librarian would contribute greatly. The American Bar Association is currently interested in a digest of the statutes of all the 48 states. Closely allied to this interest of the American Bar Association is its interest in uniform headings for statutory materials concerning state laws. In anticipation of a constitutional convention. New York is faced with the preparation of documentary material relating to state constitutions, constitutional conventions, and the like. Here certainly are three projects for which the law librarian is peculiarly qualified by reason of talent and training. I do not suggest that every member of this Association is qualified to direct such a project, but I do say that no group can produce such a high percentage of persons who could perform the tasks of direction with distinction.

If we look at the requisites of the persons in charge of such a project, I, at least, am convinced of the fitness of the law librarian for such a position.

What training is required to head up such a project? On the formal side, many of us would qualify if a law school degree is assumed to be a prerequisite. Many more of us have taken and are taking work in law schools towards that end. I would say,

parenthetically, that a practicing lawyer who has a law degree is no different from the law librarian with the law degree except he makes use of his training in a different way. Of course, many of us also have had library training which I believe contributes to the effectiveness of the law librarian. But, more than that, we have all had experience which is of the type to contribute to the effectiveness of the law librarian in such a position. If we consider the first two that I mentioned, the digest of state statutes and the uniform headings for statutory materials, it is hard to think of anyone not a librarian as a candidate for the post. The digest for statutory law calls for classification, and what group has concerned itself so much with that subject?

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The law librarian is as familiar with statutory material as the practitioner and, I believe, more aware of the problems of headings and indexes than anyone else. On the basis of experience, the law librarian is probably the best-qualified person in this area.

Experience ties in with another requisite in which the law librarian stands in the front rank. Except for the specialist in any given area, there is no group so well prepared in the knowledge of materials available. After all, that is the business of the law librarian. As bibliographers in the most general sense, we are the most knowledgeable when it comes to an awareness of materials available for study. We may accept the specialist as an expert in his own bibliographical field, but that does not always follow. I know of one law librarian who was asked to prepare a list of books so that the inquirer could read them in order to become an expert in the field. We may accept the specialist as an expert in his own bibliographical field, although this does not always follow; but it is clear that for the long run the law librarian has a better understanding and knowledge of the possibilities of the written record, when it comes to carrying out research projects, than anyone else. It seems to me that the person who can say that a project will prosper, be slow, or fail because of the conditions of the bibliographical apparatus is a much better choice than the optimistic person who will promise pie in the sky when there is not even a suggestion of filling available. The law librarian is in a much better position, on the whole, to judge the nature of the material available and the possibilities of a project reviewed from that angle than all but the real and not self-styled expert.

One factor which is always brought up when it comes to selection of a project head is administrative experience. Although I am not too sure just what constitutes administrative experience, we've had it! Aside from the one-man library, all of us are engaged in administration. A good share of us have had a lot more than the average lawyer. We are constantly engaged in the process of recruiting, training, managing, personnel work, and, in fact, the whole gamut of administrative duties. I have heard it said that an assistant dean would be an ideal person for getting up a research project because of his vast administrative experience. Now, my own experience in that particular situation-of

course, I have to parenthetically say I labored under the adjective of "acting"-but my experience led me to the conclusion that law librarians are faced with more difficult administrative problems than assistant deans, and certainly there are librarians who run large organizations which supply plenty of experience in administration and organization. On the score of administrative experience, the law librarian again seems to me to be in the front ranks. There are other requisites which are more difficult to assay. Serious judgment is not unique to any segment of our profession or of any other. The personal qualities which you have to look for are as likely to occur in the law librarian as anyone else, and many of those personal characteristics are more likely to be developed by the law librarian because of the service aspect of our profession. I am not saying that law librarians have any corner on abilities. In certain areas we would not do as good a job as an expert. For instance, if the project were the administration of criminal justice, I could see that the accomplished criminal trial lawver or a professor of criminal law would do a better job with respect to that particular project than someone who didn't have an expert's approach to the problem.

The difficulty, as I see it, is that the person who was chosen because of his expert qualities in one line would not necessarily be any better qualified than any of us for a different kind of a project. But I do feel that the law librarian with the formal training which might be necessary for the post is better equipped for re-

search directorship than anyone else.

The unsolved problem is this: How can we put this conclusion into action?

Mr. ROALFE: Thank you, Carroll Moreland. As you can see, he has lived up to his reputation. He has not only thrown out ideas but he has really challenged us to do something about some of these things. Ervin Pollack may quite appropriately be dubbed the emerging Fred Hicks of the Middle West, and that is a compliment, indeed. His record as an editor and author is becoming impressive. He laps up jurisprudence like the rest of us handle the ordinary diet, and this is one of the several subjects that he teaches. Ervin Pollack will speak on "The Law Librarian as Researcher." Mr. Pollack.

MR. ERVIN H. POLLACK: Thank you. Ladies and gentlemen, during the past generation we have seen and participated in a re-evaluation of the functions and service policies of law libraries. As a result, the philosophy of traditional archivists and book hoarders was rejected and a new viewpoint was substituted. Thus, the almost universally indifferent attitude of librarians to readers' requirements and interests has given way to a new concept of service to the users of libraries.

Along with liberalized book circulation policies, photoduplication services and other mechanical devices, reference and research aid in law libraries has assumed a significant position in the service programs. Thus, today reference assistance may extend from the preparation of modest bibliographies to the drafting of extensive legal memoranda, with varying intermediate aid, such as providing citations and digests of cases in point and the preparation of preliminary studies for bar association committees and other groups.

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These aids may be supplied under various administrative systems. In some law school libraries, student assistants are assigned research functions. In other libraries, these activities are performed by a full-time professional person or staff. Or the program may be implemented by a combination of these methods.

Today, reference service is accepted as a standard function in a law library, but that was not always the case. Many law librarians recall or participated in the pioneering efforts in this area. During its formulation in some institutions, doubt was expressed as to its value and the pointed question was asked: What would a reference librarian do in a law library? However, once the program was instituted and a competent, cooperative reference librarian was employed, it became one of the major focal points of service in a library. In fact, the extent of the service and the areas of its operation are limited primarily by the number of hours in the day and the stamina of a worker or staff. The program became and is one of the high points in a service-oriented system.

Thus, the benefits accruing from a reference service are recognized and acknowledged, and the most advanced programs have been given marked support and encouragement. However laudable this assistance is, it has not solved one of the vexing prob-

lems facing the legal profession today —the lawyer's inability to cope with the voluminous growth, complexity and confusion of American law. True, these vagaries of the law are not the direct responsibility of law librarians, yet, if we can provide some relief in this area, our contribution will be manifold. Therefore, it is to this issue that I should like to direct the remainder of my remarks. Can the reference facilities in a law library help mitigate the difficulties created by the nature and the function of our legal process? If so, what procedures should be invoked to implement the program?

With the tremendous growth and diffusion of American case law, secondary sources have become popular and useful aids in legal research. Had it not been for the development of encyclopedias, citators, digests and other secondary materials, it is safe to say that our common law system would have broken down by sheer bulk and magnitude and would have become almost completely incomprehensible. These aids have given to the common law method temporary relief, but it is becoming increasingly clear that further assistance must be provided or the common law possibly again may face disintegration.

The lawyer can no longer keep up with the developments and changes in the law. It has grown to such proportions that even the initiated is lost in a forest of decisions, statutes and regulations. Legal research, the appeal of cases and other aspects of practice requiring refined legal work have become costly devices, often too expensive in time for the average at-

torney. The merits of a client's cause are thus too often sacrificed and fall victim to expediency and compromise. Thus, mediocrity may become the standard, with the resulting detriment to the administration of justice. What can law librarians do or suggest to help improve this situation?

One solution immediately comes to mind—codification; however, the binding force of the common law tradition in this country is too strong to permit such a radical change at this time. Our common law system must become intolerable and inoperative before the American lawyer will consent to this extreme departure from familiar ways and practices.

However, it is in the areas of reference work and the organization of materials that some likely relief can be given by librarians. I suggest for discussion and exploration the possible extension of reference service to include the examination of all related sources, primary and secondary, the noting of all pertinent citations so that what remains for the attorney is the examination of the findings. To illustrate, an attorney presents a factual or substantive problem to the librarian. The librarian analyzes it, searches all pertinent materials, notes the references and possibly prepares a summary of his findings for the attorney.

This will eliminate one major step in the research activities of the lawyer, one which the law-trained librarian is well qualified to perform. In fact, the librarian's background, experience and greater knowledge of the legal sources and their use make him more adept at this phase of research. He could perform this service with greater dispatch and with more thoroughness. It appears to me that the lawyer would welcome this assistance, for it would release him to perform other work which usually is more profitable and for which he has a noticeable preference. Under this arrangement, the library would become a clearing house of information with the results being supplied rather than just the materials being made available for others to use.

I am not suggesting that we write the appellate briefs or make recommendations based on the research. We would merely disclose the precise sources with the information they contain. The attorney would reach an independent judgment on the matter and would be free to retrace our steps if he so desires.

Such an arrangement would present some administrative and personnel problems but they could be resolved satisfactorily once the extent and value of this service is made clear and defined. In fact, this function would be comparable to marketing surveys and other economic studies which are farmed out by many businesses who find it cheaper than retaining a staff of economists and statisticians on their permanent payrolls. The program in the Bar library could be self-sustaining or subsidized by membership or subscription fees. In the law school libraries, it could be financed as is any other service program and would be of immense assistance to the professor in his research activities.

At first blush, this suggestion might appear to be a radical departure from

present practices; however, a close examination of the reference services in several law libraries would reveal that it is not novel or unusual. The distinction rest not in the nature of the function but in its extension to cover the entire library clientele. In view of the benefits the program could provide to the Bar and law school faculties, the possible intensification of operations and expansion of staffs in law libraries, and the opportunity of the librarian to assume a new and enlarged role in the legal field, the suggestion might merit further exploration and study.

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Another possible area of almost limitless opportunity for research assistance might develop through the influence of automation. We all foresee the use of the most advanced electronic devices for searching out case law and the references to related materials. The electronic brain will sort out punched cards classified to the minutest detail. Apart from the potential extension of reference work to include these operations, their inevitability makes imperative a basic inquiry into the classification of legal sources that will be most suitable to machine sorting. It is uncertain that the conventional organization of materials by concepts, i.e., contract law, torts, property law, etc., is the best method of arranging the substantive knowledge of the law. The future, therefore, may possibly warrant experimentation in the organization of substantive principles by functional relationship rather than by conceptual categories. To illustrate, rather than classify the body of law as agency, criminal law, domestic relations, etc., it might be arranged by functions, such as causation, vicariousness, consensuality and the like. This approach may lend itself better to a more refined treatment of the law through the use of electronic techniques. The crystallization of the classification issue will precede any consideration of mechanical reference services in a law library; therefore, we cannot afford to postpone much longer this pressing question of the primacy of functional relationships to the classification of law.

Be that as it may, the extension of reference service to its ultimate possibilities, in my opinion, should become the accepted norm of law librarians. Its merit rests in the extent and quality of assistance provided and in the improved status, professional and economic, it may grant to the law librarian through its emphasis on substantive rather than ministerial duties.

MR. ROALFE: Thank you, Mr. Pollack. The imaginative and constructive character of the typical approach of our President-Elect is amply demonstrated in what he has said. I must confess that I derive a certain amount of satisfaction of being, at least for a few moments, in the position of the boss, since a year from now he will take over and will begin managing like Dillard Gardner has been doing during the last year.

Mr. Vernon Smith has served on many committees. These assignments include the Chairmanship of the Committee on Committees last year and the Chairmanship of the Joint Committee on Cooperation Between the American Association of Law Libraries and the Association of American Law Schools which is, of course, concerned with library standards. Extended experience has qualified him to speak on the role of the librarian as coordinator and consultant on law library standards. Mr. Vernon Smith.

MR. VERNON M. SMITH: Mr. Chairman, our coordinator, in his preparatory advices to panel members, warned that we should steer clear of the shoals of duplication of the earlier panel on "Education for Law Librarianship." This we should do by using as our guide an emphasis on what law librarians are called upon to do and how they should do it rather than upon the nature of the preparation for the kind of activity we are discussing. And I was advised by a panelist on another program, also preceding this one, that there existed a possible, though not a necessary, conflict between her paper and mine. In order to alert me, she sent an outline of the contents of her proposed presentation. If, despite these jogs, I do cruise from the prescribed channel into repetition, it will not be laid to the pilots, to stretch the metaphor.

The topic, "The Law Librarian as Coordinator and Consultant on Library Standards," suggests primarily an appraisal of the impact and influence of the librarian individually in the establishment and improvement of minimum or basic levels of library content and service. Yet we cannot have a true picture if we ignore the institutional or organizational successes and failures of this and other groups in the evolution of a body of realistic standards.

Let me say here what I mean by

"standards" in the context of this discussion. By it I refer to certain prescribed minimum or basic qualitative and quantitative levels of library content, expansion, staff, service, and facilities which conform to varying professional, educational, or research needs. These are usually stated in terms of "at least," or "adequate," or "suitable," leaving to the enforcing agency or others an area of judgment in determining whether or not the particular library conforms.

So far as I am aware there are only two express formulations of general standards: (1) The American Bar Association's Standard prescribed by its Section of Legal Education and Admissions to the Bar, and (2) The Standards of the Association of American Law Schools. It will be noted that both of these relate to law schools. Both imply a certain compulsion to comply. There are no prescribed or illustrative standards of that nature applicable to other types of law libraries. I will return to this later.

The American Bar Association Standard is merely that the law school "shall provide an adequate library available for the use of the students." In applying this Standard, however, the Council of the Section of Legal Education has advised all schools seeking approval that beginning with the academic year 1958-59 the number of volumes should be at least 10,000 and the library must make a five-year average expenditure of \$4,000 per year on additions, with a minimum expenditure of \$3,000 in any one year. No further specific requirements are laid down, but the Council notes that these factors are

of importance in evaluating a law library and its administration: Quantity, scope and quality of the collection, average amount spent annually on additions, binding and repair, adequacy of physical facilities, cataloging system, library administration including the training, experience and effectiveness of the librarian, size of staff, administrative expense and degree of autonomy, amount of student use, and availability of other facilities.

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In my opinion, and I should like to be proved incorrect, the ABA Standard—"An adequate library available for the use of students"—represents in stark and simple language the indifference of the American Bar Association to the function and significance of the law librarian. He is found in the fine print, a sort of footnote along with the number of wastepaper baskets and pencil sharpeners.

I remember hearing Eugene V. Debs address a great labor meeting. He told his audience not to be fooled when the boss on Labor Day patronizingly refers to his workmen as "horny-handed sons of toil" because the remainder of the year he really calls them "horny-headed sons of toil." On state occasions we hear how important we are and the rest of the year we are ignored by the organized profession. I do not assess the blame. It may well be our fault. But I think I do not unreasonably exaggerate the facts.

In any event, the ABA Standard constitutes one kind of an approach—a minimum of specific detail which leaves to the appraising authority substantial area for judgment.

The Council of the Section of

Legal Education has announced its intention to re-evaluate or reinspect all of the 129 law schools now on the approved list. In view of the responsibilities of that Section and the general nature of the Standard, it would seem appropriate, if not imperative, that the inspection be done with the advice and technical assistance of experienced law librarians. As far as I am able to ascertain, this assistance has not been sought. Here, indeed, is a place where the law librarian should be the coordinator and consultant on law library standards. I suggest we shall be remiss if we do not make the effort to be a part of this program. It would give an opportunity for this Association to be of significant service to law libraries because I envision an inspection as something more than a mere observation tour. Rather it is an opportunity to be of assistance, more to the library than to the inspecting body.

The Standards established by the Association of American Law Schools, in contrast to the ABA requirements, are quite specific. The content of the collection is enumerated; housing equipment, offices, and budget for maintenance and development are clearly stated. These standards were hammered out with the advice and cooperation of law librarians and show the result of thoughtful consideration of the needs and problems involved. They are not ideal; in fact, the area of staff is subject to criticism as being vague and permissive of the deficiencies of one-man operation. This we have already learned in an earlier panel. Nevertheless, efforts are being made to develop some yardstick on staff. The Joint Committee on Cooperation between the AALS and the AALL has this problem before it. This committee, serving as a connecting link between this Association and the AALS, supplies that Association with assistance in making library inspections.

Here then is a good example of the place of the law librarian as coordinator and consultant on law library standards.

The giving of adequate library service outside the larger metropolitan areas through the development of satisfactory county law libraries is an objective which deserves our attention. I know this problem only through personal observation in my own state, California, and from reading Bob Roalfe's survey of county law libraries in his Libraries of the Legal Profession. He confirms my belief that this is a place for careful study and analysis. Remember, I am not talking about the libraries administered by a number of our colleagues. The main centers of population are usually well cared for.

The law schools are turning out students exposed to substantial collections; attempts are made to develop capacities for research and an awareness of new, and old, research tools. New approaches to legal education engage fresh materials differing vastly from the traditional. Yet you may visit the so-called county law libraries in 25 California county seats and not find anything more than the official California reports, codes, the National Reporter System, encyclopedias, digests, and a few treatises. Periodicals are practically unknown

and important documents are nonexistent. I imagine the situation is comparable in a number of other states.

In California, and elsewhere, the law resources of the State Library are available for loan to lawyers and this is an important contribution and I should not minimize it. Nevertheless, there is little locally of a bibliographical nature to suggest the need for borrowing. Perhaps I enlarge upon the problem and it may be that the Bar is perfectly happy to practice by ear but this I doubt is the attitude of the younger members. In any event, we should support Mr. Roalfe's plea:

Because the county law libraries reach such a substantial number of the members of the Bar, and their further development provides an obvious avenue for improving the library service of the legal profession on a wide scale, there can be no doubt about the fact that they merit a more through study than is here involved. . . . Among other things, a critical study of the laws affecting county law libraries, something which has never been undertaken, would be very useful and might go a long way toward improving the quality of future legislation on this subject. Heretofore, both legislation and library planning have often been undertaken without giving any consideration as to how the problem is handled in other states or without taking full account of the various alternatives that are available. (Roalfe, page 246.)

Certainly here is an area for the law

librarian to act as coordinator and consultant on library standards. Indeed, to be the initiator of improvements.

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One of our committees, the Committee on Federal Agency Activities, for years has struggled with the problem of standards in the Federal Civil Service. You will note from its current report its efforts to obtain language Service position stand-Civil ards which will assure the law library assistant of proper allocation of his classification grade for salary purposes. This is a difficult job of persuasion and negotiation. You who have dealt with personnel technicians will know that that is an understatement. Standards are now being established in the Federal service which may have substantial influence in all areas of library employment. Our colleagues in Washington are therefore carrying the ball for most of us. I suggest that this is a most significant area for official concern and support.

There are other, less obvious, places where the law librarian serves as a consultant on library standards. For example, the work of placement carried on by the Association is an indirect, yet important phase of the application of standards.

It is, of course, part of our regular experience to be consulted by court officers, representatives of library trustees and others for advice concerning library development, cataloging, physical facilities, and similar matters. The librarian thus contributes on an individual basis in a consultative capacity. I should imagine that as a whole this is a substantial activity.

We should emphasize the monu-

mental contribution made by Bob Roalfe in his survey, The Libraries of the Legal Profession. This is an unique and comprehensive study of existing practices and facilities in non-law school law libraries. As stated in Forrest Drummond's Foreword: "All who read it will find that it is more than a survey; it is a compelling argument for the improvement of law libraries and standards of law librarianship."

In conclusion, let me refer to some recent history which proves, though in a kind of negative way, the need for consultation with law librarians in any review or survey of library activities looking toward the development of standards. Because this audience needs no persuasion to that opinion, I am likely in the position of the meeting chairman who expatiates at length upon the importance of attendance and complains bitterly about the lack of it, his listeners being the faithful attenders and his proper audience those elsewhere.

When the Survey of the Legal Profession was projected, this Association offered its services to the end that the law library field in all of its manifestations might be fully covered. It seemed a great opportunity to make a critical appraisal of the resources of American law libraries, their administration, services rendered, and their development. From it could come a factual knowledge of weaknesses and strengths. This Association had hacked at the problem of classification and pay plans, educational qualifications, interlibrary loan practices, and numerous other facets of our responsibilities. The hope was that

there would be fashioned a comprehensive study which would be the starting point for new approaches toward improvement and for the evolution of standards.

Unfortunately, that is not what happened. We do have Bob Roalfe's work on the non-law school libraries. We have no similar study of the law school libraries. The first misstep occurred when statistical information was sought about law school libraries as a part of a general law school questionnaire. The questions were not prepared by librarians and only a limited and last-minute opportunity was afforded librarians to suggest improvements. An attempt to obtain a substantial revision failed.

As finally evolved, the library part of the law school survey was limited in scope and not calculated to produce very much significant or usable information. On the contrary, the questions were so conceived as to produce misleading evaluations. Despite protests that the material compiled from these questionnaires was neither adequate nor reliable, and after several years had elapsed while the figures grew stale, an author was selected to prepare a statistical report and analysis of law schools, including law libraries. The Association protested again. We said that if the report must be published, at least certain of the figures should be freshened. We did get later information for this purpose. This was done with some misgivings because there were some who believed nothing but a fresh start could save the situation. Also, representatives of the Association in a very limited time made suggestions concerning the use

made of other material derived from the basic questionnaire. This was a patchwork approach and in the end the whole project collapsed. We should be glad of that. But much time had been expended and effort wasted in attempts to repair a project which could have been quite fruitful if the advice and continued assistance of the law librarians had been sought in the beginning.

In contrast, we have heard on an earlier panel about the preparation of the "Inquiry into the Anatomy of Modern University Legal Education," which from its beginning has had the advice and assistance of a committee of this Association.

I should end on this optimistic note but I shall, instead, repeat that we have been overlooked in the past and are being ignored now, in certain quarters. By being alert, we may avoid the worst effects of projects and programs impinging upon our responsibilities but this is not a satisfactory procedure. Instead, we should be aggressive to take the initiative consistent with our professional obligations.

MR. ROALFE: Thank you, Mr. Smith. As is perfectly obvious, he has concluded on the same general note that has been characteristic of all our contributions, ideas to which we may give additional thought and which challenge us to action. The panel has now completed its affirmative contribution. One characteristic all of the participants have in common is that they have good terminal facilities. As a result, in spite of the fact that they started a little late, we are a bit ahead of time. The meeting now is ready for general participation, but before I

call for questions from the floor I would like to give each of the panel members an opportunity to ask a question if they wish to do so. Mr. Moreland, do you have a question?

MR. MORELAND: No, but I have an observation that my concluding statements seem to have been in the same vein of thought of many of Vernon Smith's remarks, and I still want to know the solution to the problem.

MR. ROALFE: The observation is another thing for us to chew on, it seems to me. Do you want to make any comment, Mr. Pollack or ask any questions?

MR. POLLACK: Not immediately. I might just make one casual observation in connection with what Mr. Moreland has noted and that is the difficulty of a particular problem and the need for solution. Because we don't have a blueprint in front of us, as I see it, is no reason why we should not chart our course. The charting is always a difficult pattern, and, if we strive hard enough, I have enough faith in the future and confidence in the ability of the individual in the group that we will find an answer.

MR. SMITH: I would like to ask Mr. Moreland a question directed to Mr. Surrency's remarks, he having been declared able to answer all of Mr. Surrency's questions. During the early period of court reporting when the reporting was in private hands and a personal matter, and I am speaking of American reporting, reviews of those reports appeared in various legal journals. I am asking whether he knows of any list of these book reviews that may exist which become of some importance if you are going

to appraise the value of a set of Johnson's Reports or whatever it happens to be. You can get some of that information in Soule and elsewhere, but an orderly list of reviews of early American law reports appearing in American law journals, does such a list exist?

MR. Moreland: I certainly can't immediately transpose myself into Mr. Surrency, and not having known anything about this assignment, I am unprepared to answer your question. I take it what you would like to have is Wallace's Reporters.

MR. SMITH: Right.

Mr. Moreland: I don't know about that.

Mr. ROALFE: That question is available to anyone from the floor, but let me say that my failure to recognize Vernon Smith's right to comment, if I look into my subconscious, is motivated by the fact that I am just panting to get into the act, but the fact is that as the moderator I am going to restrain myself and let you have the floor, and I will try to act only as the coordinator or mediator between those who participate. Is there anyone who would like to ask a question or make a comment? This is your last opportunity. You have listened a great deal, but the nature of our conference has been such that we have had opportunities to participate, and I know that some of us are weary and that many of us are looking forward to the last delightful step of going from one pleasant meal to another. And, yet, I think that we might, if you are so disposed, devote questions to what seems to me an ex-

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MR. VINCENT E. FIORDALISI: In the "Inquiry into the Anatomy of Modern University Legal Education" there is a list of questions which a law librarian is to answer. These questions are in terms of functions the law librarian performs and the amount of time allocated to those particular functions. I wonder whether you would care to comment on the adequacy of that list, which was prepared partially in cooperation with the law library profession, as descriptive of the present scope of law librarianship.

MRS. MARIAN GALLAGHER (answering at Mr. Smith's request): Well, this is as adequate as we can make it, and until we see how much time is spent on certain functions, I think it doesn't describe anything. We haven't the statistics yet. We have placed all the functions on the list that the members of the committee could think of. We left space for librarians to fill in those questions which we forgot to put on the list. But until we get the statistics and see what proportions of the librarian's time is spent on certain things, it is not descriptive. I hope it will be.

Mr. FIORDALISI: Would you consider it as diagnostic?

Mrs. Gallagher: I shall consider the results diagnostic.

MR. SMITH: I might add this further footnote to it, and that is that the allocation of time and percentages will probably be compared to size of staff. Also, it is hoped that when the final report is written it will be revealing of what type of service is given throughout the law schools as a sug-

gestion to many librarians and deans and faculty committees that their particular library is perhaps falling considerably short of what it must do or should do and will provide some means of determining what staff is needed in order to carry on those additional services not presently being conducted by the library. I think that the area Mr. Fiordalisi has referred to is a very important part of that questionnaire, and it is hoped that there will be a great deal of soul-searching by the persons who answer it to get as accurate an answer as is possible, because, otherwise, the comparison of staff to services will not be very realistic.

Mr. Roalfe: Are there further comments?

MR. ERNEST H. BREUER: Will you permit me a few minutes? I made a few notes here, and if you will bear with me, I will try to contribute something. I once wrote a memorandum on how the state law libraries can contribute to the state and nation. I think we in New York, the Association of Law Libraries of New York State and the Law Library Association of Greater New York, have demonstrated how some of that can be put into effect. Part of that occurred when the Court of Appeals had a hearing on the recommendations of the Temporary Commission on the Courts to do away with the printed records on appeal and substitute microfilm. We represented the libraries throughout the state and at the same time represented the members of the Bar for whom those records on appeal are useful.

Carroll said something about the constitutional convention that is com-

ing up if it is authorized this year. To illustrate the point in question, when the Temporary Commission on the Constitutional Convention was announced, I immediately offered my services and time. You may be interested to know I have a checklist of over 60 pages of all the official documents that have been produced from 1778 up to 1938. I think a good start could be made by the chapters to make some of these thoughts workable or to

be put into effect.

Another way—this applies particularly to state librarians, if it can be done as we did in New York—is to make a visit to all the local libraries throughout the state and offer your services and cooperation. If one or two counties don't give you the courtesy of listening to you, that is no indication that it doesn't pay off. Since our visits, we have had many requests for material and for bibliographic information. I think those are just a few ways in which some of the points that the panel have made can be put into operation.

Mr. Roalfe: Any further comments?

MR. SMITH: Just two brief remarks to show you that in certain instances an acknowledgment of the activity of this Association or of its individual members has been recognized by the Bar or by the lawyers. Carroll Moreland mentioned the American Bar Association digest of statutes of the 48 states. The work for this project has largely coincided with the work of the Joint Committee on State Law Index which was sponsored by Margaret Coonan, a member of our Association,

and which was largely conducted by members of the Association. This project of the ABA may be an outcome of the endeavors of this committee. In any case, it is a commission and coordinated and closely connected with the endeavors of this committee. The second thing—you all know that in the field of comparative and foreign law this Association has perhaps taken the first step to bring the resources of foreign periodicals to the knowledge of the larger groups of American law librarians. Perhaps it is the first commission of this kind that the American Foreign Law Association has appointed a librarian, a member of our Association, as its official delegate to the forthcoming conference of the International Association of Legal Science in Chicago. Bill Stern will be the representative. I think both of these instances are good signs that certain recognition and acknowledgments are forthcoming.

MR. ROALFE: I think these encouraging evidences are very much worthwhile. Is there any other comment?

Mr. Donald Martin: In answer to Ernest Breuer's statement, I believe the fault lies in the fact that we have never reached the county law librarians—they just aren't members of this Association. Now, when I get back home I am setting up the county law library in one of the counties of our state into a new operation. I have been consulted, because this particular librarian has never attended these meetings. I think that is the answer to Mr. Breuer's statement. I suggest that these state law librarians go out and meet these people and bring them into this Association.

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the comI had one question directed to Mr. Vernon Smith in regard to bibliography. Why can't we publish a bulletin of the unpublished bibliographies that law libraries are doing or have done and keep that current?

Mr. ROALFE: Does anybody want to comment on it or come forward with something new, something else?

MISS CHARLOTTE E. DUNNEBACKE: I would like to say that during the past year we have entered into a project of helping the county law libraries which might be of interest here as an avenue of approach, and that is through the county libraries, themselves, the general libraries. I don't know how your states are set up, but in Michigan many of our counties have very strong county libraries, and they have offered their services to the county law libraries which, because our staff is not large enough to do very much along that line, know we are available for consultant work. So, in two counties the libraries are giving clerical service and under consultant help from our state library agency or our law library agency are making progress. I think there will be more of that in our state, and it might be a suggestion for other states.

MR. ROALFE: Any other comments?
PRESIDENT GARDNER: I might mention in that connection the work of the Carolina chapters and our efforts along that line.

Mr. ROALFE: Why don't you do it. President Gardner: You are quite familiar with it.

Mr. Roalfe: Well, I would suppose that one of the pioneer ventures was that which was conducted in North Carolina some years ago. I am not

familiar with what has developed since, but we certainly made an attempt down there to do that, and Dillard Gardner was, of course, one of the real sparkplugs down there to reach the smaller libraries to do something of that sort for the county libraries. Among other things, we prepared a model collection. A I remember, we had two or three grades of collections for libraries of different sizes, so that it was a pioneer undertaking, and I should think it is really significant that it occurred in a state with no major metropolitan center so that the situation is quite different from some of our states with large populations.

MR. POLLACK: I would like to endorse what Miss Dunnebacke of the Michigan State Law Library just indicated. I think we ought to parenthetically indicate further that Charlotte is a member of the Ohio Law Library Association, showing the close cooperation between Michigan and Ohio which can take place outside of a football field. We do have a strong interest in Ohio in implementing the county law library program. There are approximately 77 members, I think, in the Association. There are several very active programs in swing now. One I think this group would be very much interested in is the laborious, tedious, yet almost completed job which Doris Fenneberg has been working on. Doris for several years has been preparing a comprehensive bibilography of the literature of Ohio law. It is almost ready for publication, as I understand it, and that was one project that this state group engaged in recently. A number of us have asto

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sisted the county libraries in Ohio. Last year I visited about five or six where I surveyed the library and made certain recommendations in terms of physical organization. In connection with the Ohio State Bar Association, we prepared a catalog for the Ohio County Libraries. It served as a nucleus for the catalogs in the various libraries as well as for book selection. There are a number of other things which we engaged in, but I think that Vernon Smith's point was very well made, and that is the great need for improving the operations of the library at the county seat. We haven't even scratched the surface. I think that covers every operation in terms of state and local groups. There is so much that remains for us to do that I just must say "Amen" to what Vernon indicated.

The thing for us to do is to roll up our sleeves, visit these particular libraries, and even if we get the brushoff once or twice as Ernest Breuer mentioned, we should be sufficiently calloused that we won't be offended by the indifference of one or two individuals. Others will cooperate and will appreciate the help which we can provide. What we do at Ohio State University Law Library is fairly simple as far as our book collection is concerned. We send everything out with the exception of, say, current statutes, Shepard's Citators, any books that we have in our library we ship around the state. Of course, ours is a state-supported law school library, and the good will that has been engendered in terms of the bar and other groups is reflected in a substantial way through encouragement along the

lines which I think we all welcome, and that is financial.

MR. ROALFE: It seems to me the turn the discussion has produced is something that I can't resist commenting on and that is—really this is a reminder and some of us forget it who come into the work as lawyers-that we are librarians and that we make a mistake sometimes in not remembering that and in failing to remember that examples in other areas of library service are there for us to follow. It is just a fact that library service to the legal profession lies far behind at the local level to general library service and that we could learn a great deal, I believe, from the pioneers who struggled to provide library service at the county level.

Mr. Breuer: I was going to say I didn't want to leave you with the wrong impression. At the time I got the brush-off, we had 18 members from county law libraries in the upstate New York group. But I put the welcoming suit on when I went around the second time. Three separate counties have come to me and asked me to give a complete list of what we think a county law library should contain, among other things that we were called upon to do.

MR. ROALFE: Any further comment? MISS DORIS R. FENNEBERG: I would like to say that a number of people have asked why the Ohio Association is not a chapter of AALL. I think it is just that we are trying to do this pioneer work. The by-laws provide that 50 percent of the members must be members of this Association, and we would be limiting our membership if we kept those out after we had

reached the deadline, but we have been able to get a number of those people who were not interested in the Association, after they had joined our group and attended meetings, to become members of AALL.

MR. ROALFE: I think we should not worry about that reluctance. It is my recollection that that has been a problem with virtually all of our chapters in the early stages. Any other comments?

MR. ROBERT W. LEWIS: From what someone said yesterday in which they characterized it as the front line. that is, with practicing lawyers, the thought occurred to me several times during this convention that we do in the gathering here a great deal toward stimulating our own thought and challenging our own possibilities. I wonder if we sometimes give in an organization of this kind as much thought to reaching out to the people really for whom we are workingjudges and practicing attorneys-and I am wondering whether some thought this next year could be given to the possibility of the President possibly writing a letter which might be a regular thing from time to time to not just the people who are representing the deans of the schools which are represented but perhaps to the officers of different state bar associations, local associations, and to courts, to justices, perhaps the chief justices. I would like to see an indication to these people who are not yet familiar with our Association—a sort of indication that I would like to carry back to the firm partners for whom I am working-that they might first see the sort of things that we are doing to try to help them and what we are trying to do to help ourselves to be more effective. I would like to see possibly some sort of a communication started deliberately to the people who are not otherwise connected with our Association who are really on the front lines.

MR. ROALFE: I think we are fortunate in having members of the Executive Board present. I hope that they are listening, that they will take note as they plan the program for the next year. Any other comments? Anyone on the panel that wishes to comment?

Mr. Howard M. Adams: We have only three counties in Minnesota that have enough attorneys to support any library but what they have in their offices. We have our counties, and they inflict finances on litigants, if you will, for the purpose of the library, but the litigation is so small, if they get \$100.00 a year, they are doing well. I know that these gentlemen from Pennsylvania and New York and Ohio stand in a different position, but what do you do about that? You have thought and thought about what you can do about county libraries or regional libraries, but basically, it is an economic problem. Now, I am willing to listen if somebody will tell me how to get enough money to make any kind of a library in an area like that. That is a problem that I give to the panel.

MR. ROALFE: Any other comments?
MRS. MARGARET S. ANDREWS: I am
from the same library Mr. Adams is
from, and I just want to say that we
have sent out a questionnaire in cooperation with the Minnesota State
Bar Association, the University of
Minnesota Law Library and the Min-

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nesota State Law Library of which we are members. The purpose of the questionnaire is to find out the need for county law libraries in Minnesota and whether or not it is feasible for the State Bar Association and the two libraries that I mentioned to put forth an effort to establish these county law libraries or whether perhaps district libraries might be more feasible. Mr. Adams has said the problem in our state is an economic one, and I also am interested in anything that anyone might have to say along that line.

Mrs. Mary Helen Weaver: I can possibly give one answer to Mr. Adams' question. We in the Territory of Hawaii are supporting our county law libraries through territorial appropriation, and this year the Supreme Court Librarian has been designated the consultant and not only do we advise them and help arrange them but we on request also help with the book selection and are cataloging for them.

Mr. Roalfe: Any other comments or questions?

Mr. JOHN C. LEARY: I am from the American Bar Foundation in Chicago. I was wondering in connection with this problem of the county law library whether the Association had given any consideration to the Library Services Act—whether there might be any possibility of a state appropriating funds and then securing a matching amount from the Federal Government under that particular statute.

Mr. ROALFE: Can anybody comment? I don't know the answer, but I think the point is a very important one, and I hope the officers of the Association will take note. It seems to me that should be inquired into.

MISS FENNEBERG: The Library Services Act applies only to public libraries administered through a state library organization. I do not know whether any county law library considers itself to be an organization of that type. It is my feeling that they do

MR. ROALFE: It sounds like another great hope.

MISS MARY K. SANDERS: In that connection I might say that the California State Legislature has managed to get an appropriation for a comprehensive survey of the California library resources; but since the county law libraries in California feel themselves rather peculiar and not libraries as such, I do not think that county law libraries or the county law library laws would be recognized by the survey unless they request such a study be made.

MR. SMITH: That was Miss Sanders who is head of the Law Section of the California State Library and has been acutely aware of the problem in California.

MISS DUNNEBACKE: I want to ask again if those lists compiled by Ohio and other states are available to other law libraries as perhaps a pattern for us who are also working on this for the small county law libraries.

Mr. Pollack: As far as Ohio is concerned, we sent a copy to each of the county libraries in Ohio, and I think that would answer your question. It covers the basic materials, the essential material that is necessary in a county law library, bearing in mind that there are other libraries in the state which are larger and which can provide the additional materials through interlibrary loans. But as far as the single copy that I have, I will check on where we can get some other copies made.

MR. ROALFE: That was done through the Ohio State Bar Association rather than through our Law Library Association. But I will get copies made if you want to write to me. I will have a stencil cut and send it to anybody. Are there any other comments?

Mr. Breuer: New York will be very happy to supply its list to anyone who wants it.

MISS FENNEBERG: Although we are a law school library I find that we are doing a great deal of work for the bar association. Now, the county law library there has a nice collection. However they have only a person who takes care of the books—neither a librarian nor a lawyer. I think that in planning the services, if a college law library is in a community where the bar association has no reference service, it becomes important for the college in that community to perform that same service to the Bar.

MR. ROALFE: Any other comments? MRS. ELSE E. RICHARDS: No one here has spoken about the fine job the Los Angeles County Law Library has done in getting up a list like that. One hundred miles to the south is the next county law library and one hundred miles to the north is the next county law library. You will find that the Los Angeles County Law Library has just put out a very fine list, a basic list for the California county law libraries. In that connection, I want to

say that the State Library of California gives all the help that is asked, but I understand that they are not asked too much.

MR. ROALFE: Any other comments? I am certain that all of you feel that the participants in this panel have each made a contribution. In the limited time available to them they obviously could do no more than scratch the surface on the particular topic to which they were assigned, but their main purpose, it seems to me, was to promote discussion and not to give answers.

MR. CHARLES A. McNabb: For the past fifteen years I have been preaching the gospel of library service to the smaller libraries in the Chicago area personally and the offering of the facilities of the Chicago Bar Association Library, our catalogs, our duplicate collection of books, and anything else that they happen to need at the time that they call me. I think I have been in and out of every big law office in Chicago on consulting talks as to what they do with their libraries. I get the opportunity to suggest to them that they have big enough collections and that they are not getting the benefit out of it because they have nobody to service it and nobody to help them out. That program of mine is beginning to pay off. I am not the only one that is doing it, but I am the most persistent one. All the deans of all the law schools belong to the Bar Association; consequently, I get a chance to talk to them. I am suggesting this program to you in your own place. You don't have to give them any lists, you don't have to go to any formal preparation on it, but every chance you get you should preach to the people who are operating the small libraries the fact that they need librarians to fully get the benefit out of their collections and to help them develop them.

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There are two law firms in Chicago now who have well-qualified librarians. One of them was on the panel vesterday, and the other one has been to other conventions but is not here. There have been three conferences that I have had with other law firms looking toward setting up a sort of library function in their office rather than what they have been doing, that is, using the newest clerk to take care of the law books. Their collections are big enough to warrant the expense, and I have been preaching to them the doctrine of having a librarian rather than a lawyer take care of their books. They should be hired not as a lawyer but as a librarian.

We have used the facility of the Bar Library in Chicago for collecting books. We collect everything that everybody wants to give us, and as a consequence we have thousands of duplicates all the time, many of which are perfectly proper to qualify the small libraries for accreditation. I think every one of the smaller university libraries or law schools, there are quite a few in Chicago, are accredited now. Most of them are using books which they got from the Chicago Bar Association when they were trying to get them. In doing so, I had to deal not with the librarian but with the deans and with the officers of the schools until they were able to find out firsthand what a law library and a law librarian could do for them.

MR. ROALFE: To sum up, it seems to me that it is clear to all of us that the scope of librarianship is constantly widening. It seems to me also that it is clear that law librarians have to play a part in the related fields of legal education and the work of the legal profession and writing. Nevertheless, it seems to me that we should not lose sight of the fact that our central responsibility is library service and that the wider the scope of our responsibility, the greater the need for performance in that department.

Now, book selection, processing, classification, cataloging, serving the readers are our primary tasks. Frederick C. Hicks, to whom I referred at the beginning, was one of our members who was able to make a contribution in all of these areas. While this calls for greater capacity than most of us possess, it seems to me it is not disputed in this era that we are all dependent on the work of others. However, in order to make good, it is clear to me that each of us must in one way or another make some contribution that is of value beyond the four walls of his own particular library, and we certainly must augment our working force by the addition of a substantial number of new members with the native ability, adequate preparation, and the requisite determination to make contributions to help us solve our many problems. In the final analysis, it is clear, I think, and should be clear to all of us that the profession of which we are a part will be exactly what we make it.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: We have a few odds and ends to tie up as always in the final business meeting. May I mention first the announcement that Marian Gallagher had made previously that her Placement Committee has additional copies of the Placement questionnaire outside at the table on your left.

I have received one or two telegrams I would like to call to your attention. I mentioned earlier one wire from Gilson Glasier thanking you for making him a life member. Yesterday I received a second wire from our old friend, Eloise Cushing of Alameda, California. Eloise thanked us very deeply for recognition, expressed her regret that this was one of the few years that she had not been able to be with us and sent us her very best wishes. I also have a similar telegram from Frances Holbrook whom we mentioned earlier: "Affectionate greetings and best wishes to you all. Hope to be with you next year. Frances Holbrook."

We mentioned, I believe, at the Monday meeting that the Chairman of the Committee on Indexing Foreign Legal Material had not filed a report. Mr. Hill has prepared such a report and would like to make a statement at this time.

MR. SIDNEY B. HILL: Because of the work of the Policy Committee this year, the Committee on Indexing Foreign Legal Material remained more or less dormant but not inactive. I worked in close cooperation with Carroll Moreland up here. We made two trips to Washington; I have made an additional trip since then to Washington to discuss the problem. We have been in contact with the American Foreign Law Association, with the International Law Association, the

United Nations, representatives of the American Bar Association, and with certain representatives of the State Department. It is recognized that foreign international problems are utmost in importance, that foreign law problems are increasing every place in the world, and that it is essential that something must soon be done about the problem of obtaining a proper foreign law index.

There is a great deal of international interest in this problem as well. We have had representatives, university presidents, judges, and scholars from all over the world come in and talk about the problem. They are just as deeply interested as those of us who have been daily faced with the problem. What we need is interest from everyone. We realize that in some of our libraries today you do not have the problem of teaching foreign law. Most of you do have the problem of teaching international law. Everyone of you should in some way lend support in discussing it with members of the bar and with members of the university faculties whose institutions have an interest in this problem.

We also know that the Ford Foundation itself is interested. I don't know whether Mr. Moreland told you or not, but they have asked him for some of our earlier reports not too long ago. So, working quietly, closely with Mr. Moreland, we have great hopes that the request of the Policy Committee to the Council on Library Resources will be granted. We do know that the directors of the Council are deeply interested in all of the problems presented by the Policy Committee.

Now, Bill Stern, of course, did not

remain dormant, did not remain docile, and his enthusiasm works in high gear in the field of foreign law indexing. He is an enthusiastic worker in the entire field of foreign law. He has been nominated by the American Foreign Law Association, invited by the International Association of Legal Science to attend the latter's meeting at Chicago in September. He has been empowered to suggest information and materials of indexing to that group. He has been authorized by this Association to represent the American Association of Law Libraries at that meeting. I am sure that Bill will have an interesting report to make after that meeting.

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Now, in conclusion with respect to the foreign law indexing, I do want to emphasize the necessity for everyone taking a deep interest in the problem. It is one place in the whole field of foreign relations in which we should take perhaps the lead. It is very essential in the world that we live in today. If you were fortunate enough to have had many foreign representatives of almost every country in the world come in and see their deep interest in establishing closer relationship with the United States, I am sure everyone of you would take some part in the activity of our international foreign relations and principally with respect to seeing that we will have an index to foreign law that cannot only be used by American lawyers, American scholars, law librarians in this country but the scholars, the librarians, and the judges and the bar of the entire world.

I have one other report that I would like to make, and that is not in the

field of foreign law but with respect to the Council of National Library Associations. Their problems this year have been about the same except that the field of automation is something that is worrying us all. We don't know what directions, what trends are going to develop or what the library of the future is going to be, but we do recognize the fact that within 10 or 15 years the trends will be much different than the library as we know it today. The problem there is not only in automation but with respect to microcopy reproduction of some sort.

You have had members of this Association who have devoted long hours in attending meetings with respect to that problem. It is not just of local interest to one association but it is also of interest to every law library association and all libraries no matter of what nature and all scholars. There, again, is something that you must watch and see what you are going to do with the problem. But if there is any way that any of us can help you that seems to be a little farther along, don't hesitate to get in touch with us, because we expect to do something about it.

President Gardner: Thank you, Mr. Hill. Mrs. Huberta Prince, our Treasurer, wishes to make a further statement relative to her report.

TREASURER PRINCE: Mr. President, this will be a very brief statement. The Treasurer's report as submitted for publication had been audited as of the 6th of June. Since I have found it necessary to resign from the treasurership reluctantly and since June is a very active month so far as both receipts and disbursements of the

Association fund are concerned, it seemed appropriate to request a supplemental audit which will be effective as of June 30. This I have done. That will appear in a future issue of the *Journal* as a supplemental audit.

There will be two additional breakdowns shown which will not affect the basic report but will give additional information to interested committees. One of those will explain an apparent discrepancy of some three hundred dollars in the Index account which our auditor had charged to salaries but which I believe the Committee on Index to Legal Periodicals had shown as a separate item for the cumulation of the Index. That will simply be amendatory. The other additional breakdown will be in relation to the Golden Jubilee Issue which we have not shown segregated in the annual report. That will be helpful to future committees. However, the supplemental report will not show any change in our basic figures.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Thank you, Mrs. Prince. Your Executive Board, as is customary, has appointed an auditing committee. Of course, we also have a professional audit of our Treasurer's report. But in addition to that the Board has appointed as usual an Auditing Committee which has examined the books of Mrs. Prince and has approved them, and that report will be presented to the Executive Board at the concluding meeting this afternoon.

I believe there is only one other matter, an announcement that Miss Ashman would like to make.

SECRETARY ASHMAN: This is of interest to the law school librarians

chiefly. I have been reliably informed that the Association of American Law Schools is to meet in St. Louis in 1959. They always meet between Christmas and New Year's. St. Louis University, represented here by Miss Searls, and Washington University extends a hearty invitation to as many of you as can attend and will give a very warm welcome if you can come. Thank you.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Returning to our panel session, it seems to me that this year we have witnessed the coming of age of the panel technique as a basic part of our programs. I think all of you have been impressed with the competency, the capacity, the subject matter, and the handling of each of our magnificent panels. I cannot resist again calling to your attention that the credit for that wonderful performance is in large measure due to the magnificent work of Miss Margaret Coonan who served me throughout the year and upon whom I called regularly and steadily for help in the preparation of our professional program for this meeting. May I at this moment again recognize Miss Coonan, and will you please stand, Margaret?

MISS COONAN: I can only say that I have enjoyed it, every bit of work I did. I have been more than repaid by the wonderful things I have gotten out of the panels at this meeting.

PRESIDENT GARDNER: Is there any other announcement to be made?

MR. KURT SCHWERIN: May I mention that I, as the incoming Chairman of the Committee on Indexing Foreign Legal Material and also as the incoming Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Law, would deeply appreciate rmed Law 1959. stmas ersity, and ds a f you very

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ntion an of oreign acomee on eciate your cooperation. It is the wish of both the Committee on Indexing Foreign Legal Material and the Committee on Foreign Law that they be identical under my chairmanship. We will be thankful for your cooperation because we know we will need it. Thank you very much.

President Gardner: Thank you, Mr. Schwerin. Again, we thank Mr. Roalfe and the panel for the excellent program they have presented to us this morning. I now declare this meeting adjourned.

The Fifth General Session of the Fiftieth Annual Meeting of the American Association of Law Libraries adjourned at eleven forty-five o'clock.

THURSDAY NOON CLOSING LUNCHEON June 27, 1957

The closing luncheon was held in the Terrace Room of the Antlers Hotel. President Dillard S. Gardner offered the following invocation:

Father of Us All:

As we draw near the close of our meeting together, we ask Your special blessing upon each of us.

Blot out the memory of thoughtless words that wounded and the unkind thoughts that were unworthy. Forgive us for the wrongs we have done and pardon us for those failures that we should have done.

Give us the sense of gratitude and the decency to be thankful for our many blessings.

Go with us and guide us in the days to come. Give us the wisdom to discern between good and evil, the courage to choose the right, and the grace to live with wrongs we cannot change without condoning them.

We know not what the future holds but these things we humbly ask of You who hold that future.

Amen.

President Gardner introduced W. E. Cunningham, representing Bancroft-Whitney Company, Mrs. Huberta A. Prince, outgoing Treasurer, Miss Jean Ashman, outgoing Secretary, Miss Doris R. Fenneberg, incoming Secretary, Miss Betty Hancock, incoming Treasurer, and Ervin H. Pollack, incoming President-Elect.

President Gardner then introduced the luncheon speaker, the Honorable William S. Jackson, former Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Colorado, who delivered an address entitled "The Closing Argument."

PRESIDENT GARDNER: There is a Texas lady with us today. Often when I think of her I am reminded of a piece of fine old China-delicate, refined, exquisite-a lovely lady that you have chosen to be your next President. If I have to be converted into a has-been, you could have picked no one whom I would rather have to make that conversion. I present to you at this time with a great deal of pleasure that charming and gracious and valued friend of us all who will be your President for the coming year. But before I present her to you may I remind the Executive Board that we still have a meeting and that she will

take over at that time as your President. It will be her Board meeting, not mine, and I am making the announcement for her. And, so, without delaying the pleasure to you may I present that charming person and that wonderful friend, Miss Helen Hargrave.

PRESIDENT-ELECT HARGRAVE: Thank you for all the lovely things you said. They were not deserved, but I loved hearing them. There are many members who have worked very hard during the last twelve months, but Dillard has really been the hero, because he rescued us last year and stepped into the Presidency when Margaret Coonan was not able to continue. He has set fast pace for us who follow him, because he gave us one of the finest administrations we have ever had. We thank you, Dillard.

There are certain great moments for which we often lack words, and this is one of them. But thank you for the honor and confidence that you have given in placing me in this high position. I shall try to do and to accomplish those things which you wish to have done, but I need help, and I hope you will write your suggestions and advice throughout the year to me. It is now my great pleasure to call for the report of the Resolutions Committee which expresses that which all of us would like to say to those persons who have made possible this magnificent meeting.

MRS. MARY HELEN WEAVER: In Hawaii we are slightly compact. There are no directions such as north, south, east or west, just the mountains, toward the sea and Waikiki. In Colorado there are only two directions, up and down. If I seem to be going in circles in this report, it is because every direction you turn it is toward the mountains.

Madam President, the time has come to say "Aloha." "Aloha" is a most expressive word. It means "Hello," "Goodbye," and "I love you." But in every "Aloha" there is a lei of flowers. Our lei today is composed of "Mahalo" or thanks. "Mahalo" is another most expressive word.

Be it resolved that the American Association of Law Libraries extends its grateful appreciation to all of those who have given so generously of their time, their efforts, and their resources to make this, the Fiftieth Annual Meeting of this Association so successful, and in particular to the following:

Mahalo for the invitation: First, our thanks to Shepard's Citations who had the foresight in 1947 to anticipate that the Association would some day want to meet in Colorado Springs and who so obligingly moved out here just so that they could accomodate us.

Mahalo for the Institute: It is the mark of a profession that those who are truly members of it must always continue learning; the profession of law librarianship is no exception. Our thanks are, therefore, given to Arie Poldervaart and Howard Klemme and to the University of Colorado who gave us such a splendid Institute and Arie especially whose devotion went far beyond the call of duty. And now the climax!

Mahalo for the convention: Our thanks are extended to Walter M.

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Our M. Cox, Chairman, Martha L. Peacock, Eulalia Olive Cook, and the other members of the hardworking 1957 Arrangements Committee who so ably handled the myriad of details involved in the arrangements for the convention. And to Margaret E. Coonan who planned such an admirable program for the sessions. To Acting Dean Albert R. Menard, University of Colorado School of Law, and to W. G. Packard, President, Shepard's Citations, for their addresses of warm welcome; to the Honorable O. Otto Moore, Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Colorado; to the Honorable William S. Jackson, former Chief Justice, Supreme Court of Colorado; and to Dr. William H. Davenport of the University of Southern California, for their inspiring addresses.

Mahalo to Bancroft-Whitney Company; Carswell Company; Commerce Clearing House, Inc.; Dennis & Company, Inc.; Harrison Company; Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company; Los Angeles County Law Library; Matthew Bender & Company; Oceana Publications and President and Mrs. Philip F. Cohen; Prentice-Hall, Inc.; Shepard's Citations, Inc.; and West Publishing Company and Chairman Harvey T. Reid; our

very good friends from the book publishing world for their generous contributions and assistance in making the convention a most memorable event.

Mahalo to our outgoing officers, Dillard S. Gardner, Jean Ashman, and Huberta Prince; and to all our friends in the law library world who have come out here to greet each other, and last but not least, mahalo to Colorado with its high mountain peaks, its snowcapped vistas, its West of picture and story, to Colorado who smiled upon us. We have come "West to the setting sun where East and West are one!" Mahalo and Aloha!

Madam President, on behalf of the Resolutions Committee, I therefore move that these resolutions be accepted and adopted. Mary Helen Weaver, Helen Snook, George A. Johnston.

PRESIDENT-ELECT HARGRAVE: Thank you for what you and your committee have done so well for all of us. You have heard the motion for adoption. All those in favor signify by saying "aye." (ayes) Opposed? (no response) Since the resolutions are adopted, I now declare that this convention is adjourned.

Mrs. Beatrice McDermott Elaine E. Teigler

POLICY

Carroll C. Moreland, Chairman
Earl C. Borgeson
Mrs. Bernita J. Davies
Forrest S. Drummond
Mrs. Marian G. Gallagher
Dillard S. Gardner
Ervin H. Pollack
Miles O. Price
William R. Roalfe

PUBLICATIONS

Frances Farmer, Chairman Joseph L. Andrews Ruth Corry Frank Di Canio Elizabeth Finley Betty Virginia LeBus

PUBLICITY

Mortimer D. Schwartz, Chairman George E. Skinner Adolfs Sprudzs

SCHOLARSHIPS

Hibernia Turbeville, Chairman Harold J. Bowen Ethel Kommes Virginia A. Knox Sarah Leverette Eda A. Zwinggi

PARLIAMENTARIAN

Mrs. Marian G. Gallagher

JOINT COMMITTEE ON COOPERATION BETWEEN THE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICAN LAW SCHOOLS AND THE AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF LAW LIBRARIES Vincent E. Fiordalisi, Chairman

Term Expiring 1958
A. Mercer Daniel
Mrs. Marian G. Gallagher
William R. Roalfe

Term Expiring 1959 Edward S. Bade Stanley J. Bougas Philip A. Putnam

Austin W. Scott, Jr.

Term Expiring 1960 Jean Ashman Riley Paul Burton Margaret Coonan Arie Polderyaart

A.A.L.L. REPRESENTATIVES

A.L.A. Council

William R. Roalfe
A.L.A. Reference Services Division,
Committee on Bibliography
Erwin C. Surrency

Joint Committee on Government Publications of A.A.L.L., Association of Research Libraries, S.L.A., and the Resources and Technical Service Division of A.L.A.

Kurt Schwerin

Joint Committee on Librarianship as a Career

Thomas S. Checkley
Microcard Joint Committee
Joseph L. Andrews
Union List of Serials Joint Commit-

Bertha M. Rothe Reporter, Descriptive Rules of Law Cataloging Werner B. Ellinger

COUNCIL OF NATIONAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATIONS

C.N.L.A. Council Carroll C. Moreland Miles O. Price

Miles O. Price
C.N.L.A. Joint Committees
Joint Committee on Education
for Librarianship
Julius J. Marke

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Committee for Protection of Cultural and Scientific Resources
Dorothy V. Allport
U. S. Book Exchange
Howard Klemme
American Standards Association
Committee PH5—Microreproduction
Joseph L. Andrews

Committee Z39—Library Work and Documentation Edith L. Hary Subcommittee on Indexing J. Myron Jacobstein Joint Committee on State Law Index Ernest H. Breuer

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CURRENT COMMENTS

Compiled by Lois Peterson, Assistant Librarian Social Law Library Boston

Record Year in State Law Making? A massive total of 81,646 bills introduced the first five months of 1957 into state legislative sessions indicates a record production of laws by December 31. According to a cross-country survey by Commerce Clearing House, Inc., new measures presented to June 1 almost equaled the number of bills entered during all of 1955.

Heaviest legislation takes place in odd-numbered years, of course, when most states hold regular sessions of their governing bodies. So far this year, 45 states, Alaska and Hawaii have held, or are completing, ordinary meetings of their legislatures. Others have called special sittings.

Using the figures of previously busy legislative periods as a basis for computation, CCH predicts that some 93,000 state bills will be introduced in 1957. During 1955, a total of 83,542 bills were presented. About 30 percent, or 24, 366 of these, were enacted into law.

Legal Education Resources Study. The Committee on Law School Administration and University Relations of the Association of American Law Schools has received a \$10,300 grant from the Ford Foundation to help finance a study of legal education in the United States. Headed

by Dean Lehan K. Tunks of Rutgers University School of Law, the Committee will survey 131 law schools as to "the adequacy and mobilization of present American resources in universities and law schools to educate in the legal profession."

The investigation, to be completed late this year, will consider how, what and by whom resources should be administered in law school research, training and direct participation in public affairs. Sixteen areas required for providing educational facilities adequate for the present and foreseeable future will be examined. They include law school budget policies and practices, faculty salaries, workload, retirement, appointment and promotion policies, financial needs for research and the administration of law school libraries.

General Library Statistics. Statistics analyzing the distribution of library expenditures was the subject of an article by G. A. Harrer in the May, 1957 number of College and Research Libraries. Mr. Harrer, Chief Acquisition Librarian, Stanford University Libraries, uses figures contributed by 98 college and university librarians as the basis for some observations.

Several deductions can be made from his material. Generally speak-

ing, the medium-size libraries show one extreme while the small and/or large libraries adhere to the other. (Libraries are divided into 5 bookstock categories: up to 350M; 350M-600M; 600M-900M; 900M-1400M; 14-00M-3000M). Percentage-wise, more is spent on salaries in the small and large libraries than in the middle group institutions. This is true for binding costs also, in spite of the fact that a greater percent of funds is allocated for books and periodicals in middle range groups. Libraries with between 600,000 and 900,000 bookstock are able to allow the most for materials, and within that figure, more proportionately for books. Reasons why this is so are rather complex.

"This sort of breakdown can be used for general checking purposes against individual budgets. If any figure in a given budget is found to be more than, say, 8 to 10 percent from the general average, there may be a reason for it; but an investigation would at least bring such deviations to light and allow for questions."

ABA Launches Speakers Bureau. The American Bar Association, through its Committee on Public Relations, has established a National Speakers Bureau to provide qualified lawyers and judges to talk before national, regional and state meetings of leading lay organizations and professional groups. Chief Judge Bolitha J. Laws of the U. S. District Court of the District of Columbia is chairman of this new activity.

More than 200 attorneys and judges, all ABA members, have con-

sented to accept speaking engagements through the Bureau, each without honorarium, as a service to the public and the profession. Organizations extending invitations need only agree to bear all actual traveling expenses.

Seventeen topics covering a wide range of subjects related to the law, lawyers and the courts will be offered: What Our Courts Do for You; Traffic Jams in the Courts; Fair Trial-Free Press; Don't Dodge Jury Service; Our Traffic Courts; What Laymen Should Know About Lawyers; You and the Law; Should Your Child Be A Lawyer?; People Without Lawyers; The Bar and the Public; Do We Need Bigger Prisons?; Innocent Until Proved Guilty; Law for Women; En-With Certain Inalienable dowed Rights; Patents for Progress; The Lawyer's Role in Business; and The Impact on Business of Federal Laws and Regulations.

The new project is being tested on a "pilot" basis in the three-state area embraced by the Third Federal Judicial Circuit. As the program develops, services will gradually be extended circuit-by-circuit until the entire nation is included in the itinerary.

ABA Approval of Keating Bill. The House of Delegates of the American Bar Association went on record as favoring the enactment by Congress of H. R. 259 which provides that either House of Congress or any Congressional committee or joint committee may, by an affirmative vote of a majority of membership, invoke the aid of the United States District Courts in requiring the attendance

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and testimony of witnesses and the production of evidence in the furtherance of an authorized inquiry.

In its report, written by the Special Committee on Individual Rights as Affected by National Security, the Association said the present method of prosecuting contemptuous witnesses under existing criminal laws is too slow and ineffective as far as producing evidence wrongly withheld is concerned. Under present statutes, contempt of a Congressional committee is punishable upon indictment and trial, but trial of persons alleged to be in contempt frequently occurs months, or perhaps years, after the conclusion of the investigation in which the contempt was perpetrated. "The matter of relevancy of a question to the subject of the committee investigation, or the authority of the committee to inquire into a particular subject, is often the basis for refusal of a witness to answer. A prompt determination of those questions is desirable, both from the point of view of the committee and the witness."

The report added that the pending legislation would enable Congressional committees to obtain information now denied them and, at the same time, serve the interest of national security. "It is the opinion of the Committee that the proposed legislation, while implementing legitimate investigations of Congress, would tend to protect individual rights in that a committee faced by a recalcitrant witness would be unlikely to abuse the witness, or to resort to unfair or improper procedures, if the committee recognized the possibility that its procedure might be subject

to judicial scrutiny at any time by a District Court. . . . It is believed that enactment of the legislation is, therefore, in the interest of both national security and individual rights."

The Keating Bill has been approved by the House Judiciary Committee in the present Congress and is awaiting House action. Similar bills were passed by the House during the last two sessions of Congress but failed to win the approval of the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Holmes Devise Committee Names Five Authors to Write U. S. Supreme Court History. Five university professors have been selected by the Permanent Committee for the Oliver Wendell Holmes Devise to write the history of the Supreme Court that Congress authorized in 1955. Their appointments were announced by Librarian of Congress, L. Quincy Mumford, who is Chairman ex officio of the Committee.

Paul A. Freund was designated Editor-in-Chief of the effort last fall and will be the sixth author of the multi-volume work. (See Current Comments, Feb., 1957).

The five new appointees are Alexander Bickel, Associate Professor of Law at Yale Law School; Charles Fairman, Professor of Law at Harvard Law School; Julius Goebel, Jr., Professor of Law at Columbia University; Phil C. Neal, Professor of Law at Stanford University; and Carl B. Swisher, Professor of Political Science at Johns Hopkins University.

The present outline of work calls for a chronological approach to the Court's history, with each period asapomid is
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signed to a single author. Within this structure, seven volumes are now projected. Writing assignments thus far are: Professor Goebel-Antecedents and Beginnings, 1787-1801; Professor Swisher-The Taney Period, 1836-64; Professor Fairman-Reconstruction and Reunion, 1864-88; Professor Neal-National Expansion and Economic Growth, 1888-1910; Professor Bickel—Responsible Government and the Judiciary, 1910-30; Professor Freund-Depression, New Deal, and the Court in Crisis, 1930-41. The Marshall Period (1801-35) has not yet been assigned.

Additional volumes to supplement the chronological presentation will be added as determined necessary.

First Council on Library Resources Grants. Three grants have been awarded by the Council on Library Resources for research projects and one for a program of travel abroad.

A \$1,400 travel allowance, given to the American Library Association, was used by Andrew S. Osborn, Associate Librarian of Harvard College Library, to attend the German Library Association Conference at Lübeck, June 11-15, 1957. Dr. Osborn addressed West Germany's librarians on the work of catalog code revision in this country and discussed with them the international standardization of cataloging rules.

Grants for three projects totaling \$191,000 were distributed as follows:

1. \$100,000 to Rutgers University to enable its Graduate School of Library Science to conduct a two-year investigation, "Targets for Research in Library Work," which will summarize information on acquisition, bibliographic organization, dissemination and use of recorded materials. After the study is completed, an advisory committee of experts in librarianship, documentation, business management and machinery will evaluate the results by defining areas of major problems, formulating approaches to the problems and indicating priorities for solution. Ralph R. Shaw of Rutgers will direct activities.

2. \$49,500 to the Virginia State Library for an 18-month study of "The Deterioration of Book-Stocks—Causes and Remedies" by William J. Barrow, an expert in document restoration at that Library. He will seek to develop an economically feasible method to counteract deterioration of materials and set standards to forestall future degeneration.

3. \$41,500 to the University of Virginia for a 13-month study of the uses of "Closed Circuit T-V in a Decentralized Library" under the direction of John Cook Wyllie, Librarian of the University's Alderman Library.

Results of the last three projects will be published.

Congress of Legal Medicine and Law Service Problems. The Law-Science Institute of the University of Texas held its first American Congress of Legal Medicine and Law Service Problems in Chicago, July 8-20, 1957, for the benefit of lawyers and physicians concerned with personal injury litigation.

Basic courses offered considered the structure and function of the body, main organ systems, relation of accidents to injury and disease and multi-

tudinous questions connected with the preparation and trial of personal injury cases. Further studies were devoted to the science of proof in criminal litigation, showing aids and limitations of scientific crime detection evidence, forensic pathology and toxicology, forensic psychiatry, as well as other medical specialities. In addition, there were sections on "Legal Problems in the Practice of Medicine" after which nationally known attorneys conducted "Medico-legal Dissections and Commentaries" to explain how these problems arise and are handled in court. Some 204 lecturers, drawn from the ranks of top medical specialists and trial counsel, covered the subjects.

Each person who matriculated was eligible to apply the hours taken toward a Master of Law-Science Degree to be awarded by the Law-Science Academy of America. It was the first time that lawyers and physicians have been able to work for a common degree of this type.

Atomic Age Opens New Era in Law. Hazards involved in peaceful uses of atomic energy have already created many new and unique legal problems according to a report presented to the July American Bar Association annual meeting by its Committee on Atomic Energy Law.

"It has taken some years for private atomic industry to get under way, and, in fact, the principal impact of the new development is still around the corner. Yet the legal problems are beginning to identify themselves rather clearly," especially in the fields of workmen's compensation and health and safety laws. The Committee feels that the coming year should mark an end of the period of watchful waiting and the beginning of definitive action.

At least four state bar associations and nine local bar associations, in addition to the American Bar Association, have authorized committees on atomic law problems. The state bars which have committees are those of Colorado, New Mexico, New York and Texas. City bar associations having such groups are Boston, Chicago, Cleveland, Dallas, Detroit, District of Columbia, New York City, St. Louis and San Francisco.

Law Librarian and Law Review Indexes. A portion of the discussions at the 1957 National Conference of Law Reviews centered on law review indexes, a field where "a wide variety of indexing systems are in use." In spite of the large number of methods employed, it was felt that the area has not been satisfactorily developed, especially as far as uniformity and cumulations are concerned. Because the Index to Legal Periodicals is not always available in sparsely populated communities, and is absent from a great many law offices, much singly, poorly indexed literature is not readily identifiable. On the bright side, however, it was noted that "A few reviews are fortunate enough to have the aid of the law school library staff in preparing their indexes." ("Proceedings" of the Fourth National Conference of Law Reviews, Washington University Law Quarterly, vol. 1957, no. 2, p. 147).

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Handbook on Indexing Revised. Ernest H. Breuer, Law Librarian of the New York State Library, says copies of the 5th edition of Wheeler, Martha Thorne, Indexing—Principles, Rules and Examples, Albany, 1957, 78p. (New York State Library, University of the State of New York Bulletin no. 1445) are available from the Library's Gift and Exchange Section through exchange or for 50 cents per copy.

This is the latest edition of a handbook on indexing first published in 1905 which seems to have become the standard treatise on the subject. It should be of interest to law libraries as well as libraries in general.

New Arrangement of PW's Weekly Record. Beginning with the July 1, 1957 issue of Publishers' Weekly, a change was made in the arrangement of its Weekly Record section. Previously the Record listed specialized medical and legal books and pamphlet material spearately in a small type alphabet at the bottom of each page. Henceforth, these special volumes are to be incorporated with the main entries which will run down the full page. Pamphlets will be listed in a separate alphabet at the end of the section.

It is believed that this arrangement will prove to be more convenient for booksellers and library order departments than the one formerly used.

First Directory of U. S. Women Lawyers. A unique Directory of Women Lawyers in the U. S. was recently published by the Scarecrow Press, Inc., 257 Fourth Ave., New York 10. This first publication of its kind contains the names and biographies of some 6,000 women lawyers from all parts of the country.

Woman Recommended for Next Supreme Court Vacancy. The National Association of Women Lawyers Council of Delegates has sent a resolution to President Eisenhower recommending that Florence E. Allen, Judge of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals, be appointed to fill the next vacancy occurring in the United States Supreme Court. Reviewing Judge Allen's qualifications, the Council pointed out her experience of twelve years as a Justice of the Supreme Court of Ohio and twenty-two years as a Judge of the Sixth Circuit Court of Appeals. She is the first woman to serve on a Federal Court of general jurisdiction.

Reprint of LC Catalog Planned. The Pageant Book Company, 59 Fourth Ave., New York 3, has launched plans to reproduce the 167-volume Catalog of Books Represented by Library of Congress Printed Cards, which covers material issued from August, 1898 through July, 1942. Because the fewer than 400 copies of the first and only printing of the catalog were sold out rapidly, many libraries have been without this "font of bibliographic information." Complete sets available on the second-hand market are said to cost \$2,500.

Orders for the reprint, to be ready around June, 1958, are being taken by Pageant on a subscription basis. If 300 orders are received by the end of 1957, the set will cost \$1,000; if 200 are received, \$1,250; if 100 are received, \$1,500. In case of an insuffi-

cient response the company reserves the right to cancel all orders on hand. Libraries are asked to let Pageant know which of the three prices represents their top bid.

New Legal Register. A revised and enlarged edition of A Register of Legal Documentation in the World has been issued by UNESCO through the Columbia University Press. This 1957 volume covers the legislation of more than 200 countries and territories and surveys their numerous sources of legal information such as law reports, legal periodicals, centers of legal studies, law libraries, legal reference and bibliography, etc.

It is a bi-lingual (French and English) publication prepared by the International Association of Legal Science and the International Committee for Social Sciences Documentation. The original edition was published in 1953.

"Union List of Serials" Permanent Program. The Joint Committee on the Union List of Serials has issued a report entitled A Permanent Program for the Union List of Serials which outlines the Committee's proposal for a plan to provide comprehensive, up-to-date union-list records through a centralized union catalog of serials and published lists. (See Current Comments, May, 1957). A few copies of this publication are available from the Card Division of the Library of Congress.

During a two-day meeting at LC in May, the Joint Committee agreed on the following program for which it is seeking \$2,673,222 in Foundation support:

- 1. A Union Catalog of Serials, as inclusive as possible, should be established at the Library of Congress. It should give as complete and exact bibliographical information as is available and will be set up in such a way that alphabetical lists, subject lists, lists by country of origin, and regional union lists can be issued as desired.
- 2. Third and later editions of the Union List of Serials should be issued, which will be as inclusive as New Serial Titles. The basic listing will be supplemented by special volumes to provide for types of material which require special arrangement, e.g., newspapers.
- Approximately the same number of libraries as were in the second edition should be invited to participate.
- 4. The method of reporting will be varied, probably including a checking edition, report forms, microfilm, or any combination of these.
- 5. Cooperating libraries should be subsidized at an agreed-on rate for the titles they report, and they will be expected to report serial holdings to the Union Catalog of Serials.
- 6. These reports will be published in New Serial Titles, which will become a continuing supplement to the Union List of Serials.
- 7. A special subsidy should be sought for reprinting the second edition of the *Union List of Serials*, with information from the two supplements included, to serve until the third edition appears 8 to 10 years hence
- 8. Revised editions of the Union List should be issued about every 25

years, with 5-year supplements to keep the information up-to-date.

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9. During the preparation of the third edition, an intensive drive should be made to consolidate incomplete files by exchange of material among libraries. A special subsidy is being sought for this purpose.

10. The Joint Committee will incorporate itself.

It is estimated that the Union Catalog of Serials will probably contain more than 500,000 titles. Not all of these will be included in the printed *Union List*, but the records will be available in the Union Catalog at the Library of Congress.

Tunisian Document Checklist. The first retrospective document checklist from any country in Africa proper was published in 1956 by the Bibliothèque Nationale de Tunisie at Tunis, under the title Récapitulation des Périodiques Officiels Parus en Tunisie de 1881 à 1955. Prepared by Helène Pilipenko and Jean Rousset de Pina, the work is an 118-page manual of the organization of Tunisian government agencies under the period of the French protectorate, arranged in the order of the ministries at the time of Tunisian independence.

For many of the publications recorded, it was impossible to locate complete files, but as much information is given as was available. The requirement for deposit in the central library dates only from September, 1913, and during World War II some important materials in the central administrations were destroyed.

According to James E. Childs of the Library of Congress, the Récapitula-

tion represents a very high degree of accomplishment under quite difficult circumstances. Its fine standard might well deserve continuation. (*LC Information Bulletin*, vol. 16, no. 23, June 10, 1957).

Belgian Document Checklist. No. 22 of Bibliographia Belgica represents the first attempt at a real overall checklist of Belgian official publications. The 64-page brochure, prepared by M. Gh. Keppenne and published at Brussels in 1957 by the Commission Belge de Bibliographie, is entitled Les Publications Périodiques Editées par les Services Centraux des Ministères, 1954. Arranged for the most part in the alphabetical order of the ministeries, it contains a total of 294 titles currently issued by the central services of the ministries as of 1954. Precise indication is given as to editions in Dutch and French, and there are a number of useful notes as to content, method of distribution, etc.

According to James B. Childs of the Library of Congress "the utility of this is such that a continuing publication, annually or otherwise, to include all monographic publications as well as serial publications issued by Belgian agencies and institutions other than the central services of the ministries, would be most welcome and would extend the unusual work of the Belgian National Committee on Bibliography." (LC Information Bulletin, vol. 16, no. 29, July 22, 1957).

British Parliamentary Debates and Proceedings Research Aid. As a guide to the more effective use of "most of the sources for the spoken proceedings of Parliament," the House of Commons Library prepared in 1953 A Bibliography of Parliamentary Debates in Great Britain, a 62-page brochure which was published late in 1956 by H. M. Stationery Office. It includes, in addition to a chronological list of collections of debates, a miscellaneous group of proceedings and some evaluations for many of the titles.

Latin American Library Materials. At the Second Seminar on the Acquisition of Latin American Library Materials, held in Austin, Texas on June 19-20, 1957, several working papers were submitted. In Professor Fer-Peñalosa's "The Mexican nando Book Industry," the small edition of Mexican books and the fact that the Mexican book trade handles more imported books than domestic publications, are emphasized. The number of legal titles published between 1938 and 1950 ranges from eight in 1945 to 70 in 1950 and totals 289 for the 13-year period. This figure includes 47 translations.

In a progress report on the recommendations of the First Seminar held in June 1956 it is stated that "The Association of Research Libraries at its meeting in June 1956 agreed to explore the possibilities of a microfacsimile of official gazettes of all foreign nations, perhaps beginning with the ones from Latin America. Messrs. Thompson, Fussler and Moffit compose a committee looking into the matter of cost of micro-reproduction, the official clearance for permission to copy, etc., before circularizing libraries as to their interest. It is recom-

mended that libraries which have had any experience in the microfilming of Latin American official gazettes write to Lawrence Thompson, University of Kentucky Library. The United Nations Library in the meantime has issued a specimen number of an International Index of Legislation, an index to the official gazettes of member states but limited to the topics which chiefly concern the United Nations exclusive of its specialized agencies. The Library invites comments on the index as a means of ascertaining its usefulness and warranting its continuance."

In a list of "Major Latin American Collections in Libraries of the United States" which was distributed at the meeting, only three law libraries are mentioned whereas other important law libraries having outstanding holdings in Latin American laws are omitted.

A provisional list was distributed for the purpose of serving for the preparation of a general index of Latin American periodical publications, including several legal periodicals.

In his working paper entitled "The Acquisition of Mexican Materials," William H. Kruth, of the Order Department of the Library of Congress, makes the interesting suggestion to develop bi-lingual form letters for dealings with Mexican book dealers, an idea which very well might be explored for general adoption also for correspondence with other countries. This working paper contains also a list of current Mexican periodicals and newspapers and addresses of Mexican book dealers; in the latter

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of ter list, book dealers commonly used for purchase of law books rank first, third and fifth. (Contributed by William B. Stern).

Federal Communications Commission Decisions Advance Sheets. The Federal Communications Commission feels that many libraries are not aware that it now publishes texts of its major decisions in weekly pamphlet form. Since January 11, 1957, Federal Communications Reports advance parts have been available from the Superintendent of Documents at an annual subscription price of \$6.75, or separately at an average of about 15 cents per copy.

These weekly compilations contain essentially the same type of material found in the bound FCC decisions and reports. This includes major decisions in docketed cases, initial decisions of examiners when they become final, important memorandum opinions and orders, etc.; but not ordinarily proposed or final rule making or hearing designation orders (which are given official promulgation in the Federal Register), actions on routine petitions, or interlocutory orders setting or changing hearing dates. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the pamphlets so they will correspond to the bound volume pagination.

Now that these texts are available in convenient printed form, the Commission has discontinued furnishing members of the bar and the public with mimeographed copies of such documents. They are still available to counsel and parties to the proceedings and to the press, however. Lay-

men may inspect them in the Commission's Office of Reports and Information.

State Adaptions of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. "Available Research Materials on the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure" by Talbert B. Fowler, Jr., is a bibliographical exposition of currently applicable reports, digests, citations, legal periodicals, specialized treatises, etc., useful to attorneys practicing in states which have adopted rules following Title 28, Section 2072 of the United States Code (1952). It is part of a symposium exploring the projected Alabama Rules of Civil Procedure (patterned after the Federal Rules) published in the Spring, 1957 Alabama Law Journal at pages 259-283.

The purpose of this annotated bibliography is to "set forth those research materials on the federal level that will benefit the Alabama practitioner under the proposed new rules." Although the text is written with the projected Alabama Rules in mind, the review of publications in the field is equally valuable to lawyers working with state codes recently adapted from the Federal Rules.

Mr. Fowler explains that "this is not a complete coverage of federal practice materials as many such materials do not touch on the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure to such an extent as to warrant inclusion, and some materials are omitted due to their obsolescence." It would be necessary, of course, to refer to superseded publications for purposes of comparison and to evaluate present authority of federal decisions.

MEMBERSHIP NEWS

Compiled by MARY W. OLIVER, Librarian University of North Carolina Law Library

GUSTAV P. BLAUSTEIN was appointed as Law Assistant and Librarian at the New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division, Rochester, N. Y. in March.

PATRICIA J. COFFMAN is now Law Librarian at the University of Santa Clara. She is a graduate of Cumberland University Law School (1952) and Peabody College (1956) and is a member of the Tennessee Bar. Miss Coffman was employed as Federal Law Clerk in Fairbanks, Alaska for two years and has engaged in private practice and radio work. In June 1955 she became Assistant to the Director of the Vanderbilt Law Library. She joined the Mercer Law Faculty in September 1956 as Law Librarian and Assistant Professor of Law. She assumed her new duties at Santa Clara in September of this year.

EDDY COPPER ROYER, a new member, is the Librarian for Hawkins, Delafield & Wood in New York. He studied at the Lycée Condorcet in Paris and was associated with his father and brothers in the practice of law in Paris. After serving in the French Army, he worked in both Monte Carlo and Morocco. He has been with Hawkins, Delafield & Wood since 1953. He is the author of several books dealing with legal subjects.

JERRY W. DYE has resigned his posi-

tion at the University of California at Los Angeles to become Librarian at the University of Nevada, Southern Regional Division near Las Vegas.

LUCILE ELLIOTT, former Law Librarian at the University of North Carolina, has returned from Europe where she has been for the past sixteen months. She is again living in Chapel Hill.

Della M. Geyer is now Law Librarian at Baylor University. Before going to Baylor she was law cataloger at the University of Texas.

CAROLINE C. HERIOT is Assistant Law Librarian at the University of North Carolina. Miss Heriot is a graduate of Lander College and received her library degree from the University of North Carolina. She has worked in the Public Documents Department of the University of North Carolina Library and the Bureau of Ordnance Technical Library, Department of the Navy, Washington, D. C. She is working toward her law degree at present.

A special tribute to SIDNEY B. HILL on his retirement as Librarian of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York appeared in the advance sheet of 163 New York Supplement (2d), no. 3, August 6, 1957.

ELIZABETH HOLT has resigned her position as Law Librarian at the Nevada State Library to become Law Librarian at the Pennsylvania State Library. Miss Holt assumed her new duties on October 1.

The January meeting of the Social Science Group (New York Chapter) of Special Libraries Association was held at the New York Law School. Mrs. LIBBY JESSUP discussed materials used in law libraries and Mr. RUDOLF H. HEIMANSON, Law Librarian, conducted a tour of the library.

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HENRY T. LOHRMANN is the Assistant Librarian at the University of Texas School of Law. He received his undergraduate degree from Southern Illinois University (1938) and his law degree from the University of Texas (1948). He has practiced law in Brenham, Texas, worked with the State Welfare Board and was Manager-Treasurer of the Texas District of the Lutheran Church, Missouri Synod. At present he is enrolled in the Library School at the University of Texas.

MRS. ROSALIE MASSENGALE is the cataloger at the University of North Carolina Law Library. Mrs. Massengale is a graduate of Mount Holyoke College and has an M.A. in History and an M.A. in Library Science from the University of North Carolina. Before coming to the Law Library she was in the Library Extension Department at the University of North Carolina.

DAVID L. MOORE recently joined the staff of New York University Law Li-

brary as Legal Reference Librarian. He was graduated from Harvard (1936) and has an M.A. in Political Science and an LL.B. from George Washington University. From 1952 to 1956 he was Assistant Librarian in the Social Sciences at George Washington University.

JOHN TROTWOOD MOORE, a former member of the Association, is the subject of a biography written by Claud B. Green and published this year by the University of Georgia Press. The biography is called John Trotwood Moore: Tennessee Man of Letters.

SHIRLEY RAISSI, a graduate of the University of Connecticut and of the Law School, is now Law Librarian at the University of Connecticut. She is a member of the Connecticut Bar and is associated with her brother in the practice of law. In 1956 she was Assistant Prosecutor of the Town of Enfield and is co-author of Forms of Town Government in the State of Connecticut.

MRS. EMILY BELLINGER REYNOLDS, a new member, was appointed State Librarian of South Carolina in January 1956. She is a graduate of Winthrop College and has completed course requirements for an M.A. degree at the University of South Carolina. For twenty-five years prior to her appointment as State Librarian she served as a clerk of the Senate of South Carolina. At present she is secretary of the Senatorial Research Committee (a special committee of the South Carolina Senate compiling a list of all state senators since 1778 with biographical sketches of each).

WILLIAM R. ROALFE, Librarian, Northwestern University Law Library, is co-chairman, with Dr. Frank P. Graham of the U. N. Secretariat, of the Joint Committee on Organization of the American Association for the United Nations.

Kurt Schwerin, Assistant Librarian, Northwestern University Law Library, has been appointed Research Associate in International and Comparative Law in the Law School of Northwestern University. In the fall of 1956 he was appointed Lecturer in International Relations and Comparative Government at DePaul University.

ELMER J. SELMAN has succeeded James L. Blawie as Law Librarian at Akron Law School.

H. Burlin Texier, formerly a reference librarian in the Law Library, Library of Congress, is now Legislative Reference Librarian (Law) for the Atomic Energy Commission. He is a graduate of Georgetown University (1952) and received his law degree from Albany Law School (1955). He is a member of the District of Columbia Bar, the Federal Bar Association and the American Bar Association and has been engaged in private practice for two years.

Mrs. Rosalie Vernier is now Law Librarian at the Law Library of Montgomery County in Norristown, Pennsylvania. She replaces Miss Eva Davis.

MRS. JANET WALLIN is assistant in the Law Library at the University of Toledo. She took her pre-law work at Michigan State University and is attending law school at the University of Toledo.

MRS. PATRICIA WATSON is with the Illinois Supreme Court Library in Springfield. She replaces Mary Louise McCreary.

JOYCE WENT is now Librarian for the firm of Deutsch, Kerrigan and Stiles in New Orleans. Miss Went took her undergraduate training at Sophie Newcomb College and received her law degree from Tulane University in 1956. Before coming to her present position she practiced law in New Orleans.

The following have been elected to life membership: James Brewster, ELOISE CUSHING, GILSON GLAISIER, SIDNEY B. HILL, CLARA KILBOURN, and FRED E. ROSBROOK.

AMONG OUR AUTHORS

CARROLL C. MORELAND, Law Librarian at the University of Pennsylvania, is the author of Legislative History of Statutory Revision in Pennsylvania which appeared in the July 1957 issue of the American Journal of Legal History.

NEW MEMBERS

The following have recently joined the Association as active members:

ALICE E. CALDWELL, Law Library, University of Miami, Coral Gables 46, Fla.

EDDY COPPER ROYER, Library, Hawkins, Delafield and Wood, 67 Wall St., N. Y. 5, N. Y.

THERESA CHARLESINE DUTCH, 2705 13th St., N.E., Washington 18, D. C.

RODNEY M. HOUGHTON, California

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HENRY T. LOHRMANN, 3907 Red River St., Austin 5, Texas.

RALPH C. LOMBARDI, Sherman, Sterling and Wright, 20 Exchange Place, N. Y. 5, N. Y.

Mrs. Grace Walsh Myer, New York County Lawyers' Association, 14 Vesey St., New York 7, N. Y.

MINNIE M. MYER, Lancaster Free Law Library, Court House, Lancaster, Pa.

Anna B. Pollack, Law Librarian, Washoe County Law Library, Court House, Reno, Nevada.

MRS. EMILY B. REYNOLDS, South Carolina State Library, State House, Columbia, S. C.

LINA HAYES WATSON, Law Library, University of Arkansas, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

The following libraries have joined the Association as institutional members:

MINNESOTA MINING & MFG. Co., 900 Fauquier Ave., St. Paul 6, Minn., with Philip J. Ryan designated.

PACIFIC GAS & ELECTRIC Co., Law Department, 245 Market St., San Francisco 6, California, designating Noel M. Weaver and John C. Morrissey.

Law Library, University of Puerto Rico, Rio Piedros, Puerto Rico.

The following additions and changes have been made in institutional designations:

HARRY BITNER, Yale Law School Library, New Haven, Conn., replacing Samuel Thorne.

GUSTAV P. BLAUSTEIN, New York Supreme Court, Appellate Division Law

Library, 305 Court House, Rochester 4, New York, replacing Fred Rosbrook.

JOHN DRAC, Chicago-Kent College of Law, 10 N. Franklin St., Chicago 6, Ill.

DAN F. HENKE, New Jersey State Law Library, State House Annex, Trenton, N. J.

Marvin Hogan, Library, Department of Justice, Washington 25, D. C., replacing Harry Bitner.

HELEN C. McLAUREY, Room 2112, Internal Revenue Service Bldg., Washington, D. C.

DAVID L. MOORE, New York University School of Law Library, Washington Square, New York, replacing Mrs. Dorothea M. Singer.

Mrs. Ann Patzewitsch, St. Mary's University Law Library, San Antonio, Texas, replacing Mrs. Alice Schuetze.

SHIRLEY RAISSI has replaced Eileen Murphy at the Law Library, University of Connecticut, Hartford.

GEORGE E. TROWSDALE, Law Library, University of Wyoming, Laramie, replacing Margie Millhone.

HERTA S. VARENAIS has replaced Ellen Craig at Boston College Law Library, Brighton 35, Mass.

ROSALIE E. VERNIER, Montgomery County Law Library, Norristown, Pa. Mrs. Patricia Watson, Illinois Supreme Court Library, Springfield, Ill.

The following additions and changes have been made in Associate memberships:

Myron Fink, Columbia University, School of Library Service, New York (Associate no. 2).

EDWARD THOMPSON Co., Brooklyn, N. Y., has added HAROLD HUNTER as an associate member.

A.A.L.L. Announcements

The American Association of Law Libraries, Committee on Placement maintains a file of education-experience data concerning law library personnel for the information of law library administrators. The Committee will suggest suitable candidates for positions in law libraries, on request. Inquire of Mrs. Marian G. Gallagher, Chairman, Law Library, University of Washington, Seattle 5, Washington, stating the nature of the position to be filled, educational and experience requirements, and salary range. Law librarians and prospective law librarians are invited to file with the Committee. Blanks will be furnished on request to the Chairman or any Committee member.

Beginning with the February 1958 issue, the Law Library Journal will publish, free of charge, classified advertisements concerning openings and positions wanted, as a service to the law librarianship profession. This free service is offered to any law library administrator in search of personnel and to any librarianship or law student who is interested in a position in a law library.

The free advertisement may run in two consecutive issues of the Journal. Free advertisement text is limited to 250 typewriter spaces (approximately 6½ printed lines). Additional copy is acceptable but will be assessed at the regular rate of \$1.00 per printed line. Advertisements must be submitted in duplicate to the Advertising Manager of the Journal in time to meet these deadlines: for the February issue, December 7; for the May issue, March 7; for the August issue, June 7; and for the November issue, September 7.

Additional information and forms for submitting copy will be available from Mrs. Gallagher.

ASSOCIATION CALENDAR—ANNUAL MEETINGS

Dates	City	Headquarters	
June 29-July 3, 1958	Washington, D. C.	Sheraton-Park Hotel	
June 22—June 25, 1959	New York City	Commodore Hotel	

NOTES FROM THE EDITOR

Advertising Manager

It is announced with regret that Earl C. Borgeson, Librarian, Harvard Law School, is concluding his term as Advertising Manager with the November issue. Mr. Borgeson is accorded our sincere thanks for the outstanding service he has rendered the Association in this capacity. Dan F. Henke, Head, New Jersey Bureau of Law and Legislative Reference, will assume the duties of Advertising Manager with the next issue.

Fifth Issue of Volume 50

Volume 50 (1957) will be published in five issues. The fifth issue will contain the lectures delivered at the Law Librarians' Institute held at the University of Colorado June

18-22, 1957. The annual index for Volume 50 will be published as part of the fifth issue.

Correction Note for the August Issue

Readers are asked to note a correction at page 193 of the August 1957 issue. In the quotation from the Special Libraries Association's *Putting Knowledge to Work*, the second sentence should have read:

At present, top government library positions pay \$14,800 per year.

The following sentence was omitted:

Top jobs in private industry occasionally go as high as \$20,000 to \$25,000.

Page 193 has been reprinted and tipped into the back of this issue. It is suggested that this corrected page be substituted in the August issue.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

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ceded by the statement that library school graduates, without experience, averaged from \$3,900 to \$4,200 in the year 1956 in different parts of the country. It was further stated in the article that chief librarians in major cities receive as much as \$17,000 or more in some cases, and at present, a number of top federal government positions pay up to \$14,800.

In a booklet published by the Special Libraries Association, the field of law librarianship is mentioned as a subject specialty. A similar summary, as the above, is given as salary range for special libraries work, to quote:

In 1955 beginning salaries for inexperienced library school graduates qualified for special libraries work were in the neighborhood of \$4,000 per year . . . Ultimate earnings vary widely and are more difficult to forecast. At present, top government library positions pay \$14,800 per year. Top jobs in private industry occasionally go as high as \$20,000 to \$25,000. Librarians in their thirties, with ten to fifteen years of special libraries experience, can earn from \$6,000 to \$10,000 a year if they have required qualifications. Salaries vary from region to region.19

The salary range for library school graduates is substantiated by a statement from the Office of Library Education of the American Library Association:

Salaries compare favorably with those in other professions having related educational and social pur-

19. SPECIAL LIBRARIES ASSOCIATION, PUTTING KNOWLEDGE TO WORK; THE PROFESSION OF THE SPECIAL LIBRARIAN 14 (1956).

poses and requiring similar preparation. In 1956 library school graduates in the United States without library experience received an average salary of \$3,900 to \$4,200 in their first positions and those having some experience an average salary of \$4,500 to \$4,800. Chief librarians of large libraries receive salaries of \$7,000 to \$12,000 or more.²⁰

In Roalfe's study,21 reference is made to the economic status of library personnel in 1949 based on a survey made by the American Library Association. The latest survey22 made by the Board on Personnel Administration in May, 1955, provides a wealth of statistical data on salaries of library personnel which may be of use in some situations. The survey was based on a report of 28,294 positions of which 14,036 were professional. Tables show median salaries paid for professional positions in all types of libraries including public libraries, libraries in institutions of higher learning and in other types of libraries including federal, special, state, and special state libraries in which latter category state law libraries are listed. Data are also given for median salary for chief librarians, nonsupervisory professional positions, administrative and supervisory positions, nonprofessional positions, and for junior and senior clerks.

It may be helpful to know what salary schedules are in use in the general university library of one's own institution or vicinity and in public libraries of the region. These usually

^{20.} A.L.A. OFFICE OF EDUCATION, PROFESSIONAL EDUCATION FOR LIBRARIANSHIP 2 (1956).

^{21.} ROALFE, op. cit., at 162 ff.

^{22.} HAZEL B. TIMMERMAN, SALARIES OF LIBRARY PERSONNEL, 1955 (1956).

may be obtained by consultation with the chief librarian. Salary figures for institutions of higher learning may be found in the January issues of College and Research Libraries for the last several years. Figures are given on the salary of the chief librarian and associate librarian, department heads, head librarian of school, college, and departmental libraries, and all other professional and nonprofessional assistants. An example of the current salary schedule of two public libraries in industrial cities of the mid-west is given in Table IV. Salary range is shown for all types of positions except

listed in the Schedule in grades GS-9 to GS-12 for which beginning rates were \$4,440-\$6,390. Administrative positions were limited in the announcement to grades GS-11 and GS-12, with an annual pay rate up to \$8,645. A recent announcement25 of a register to be established for the position of librarian, grades GS-13 to GS-15 at a basic salary of \$8,990 to \$11,610 with a maximum of \$12,690 in GS-15, describes the duties of an administrative head in a general library with research collections in specialized fields, those of organizing and directing the activities of a division in a large library in-

TABLE IV
Salary Schedules of Two Mid-West Public Libraries in Different States

Population Of City (1956 Atlas)	Pages	Non- professional	Professional Nonsupervisory	Professional Supervisory & Administrative	Division Head	Department Head
295,000	\$.65- 1.05 perhour	\$2,208- 3,660	\$3,816- 5,076	\$4,656- 5,676	\$5,004- 5,676	\$5,376- 6,228
1,905,000			\$4,388- 5,525	\$5,252- 6,390	\$6,252- 6,440	\$6,448- 9,148

that of chief and associate librarian.

With the exception of positions in the Library of Congress and in libraries of the Armed Forces and the State Department Foreign Service, salaries in federal law libraries are governed by the General Compensation Schedule²⁸ administered by the United States Civil Service Commission. In an announcement²⁴ of an examination for librarians in which law is mentioned as one of the subject fields for which librarians were sought, positions in acquisition, cataloging and classification, reference and bibliography were described. Positions were

cluding technical operations, and those of a consulting specialist. At least eight years of experience in professional library work, for four of which years thirty-two semester hours in library science may be substituted, is a required qualification for positions. The Roalfe study²⁶ questions the absence of legal training as one of the requirements of Government law library positions. Highest positions in the Federal Government reach grade GS-18 with maximum pay of \$14,800.

A report²⁷ of the American Association of Law Libraries Special Com-

^{25.} U.S. CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSION, Examining Circular EC-28 (April 23, 1957).

^{26.} ROALFE, op. cit., at 175.

^{27. 41} L. LIB. J. 128 (1948).

^{23. 69} STAT. 172 (1955); 5 U.S.C.A. \$1113. 24. Announcement No. 67 (July 31, 1956).